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THE FRESHETS.

Effects of the Floods in New-Jersey—High Water in the Rivers on the Eastern Seaboard.

The tremendous rains of the last few days, and the consequent thaw, while showing disagreeable effects in the City of New-York, have proved quite disastrous in the suburbs and surrounding country. New-Jersey, the centre of so many railroads, is the chief sufferer from the sudden change of weather, and while the heavy freshets still continue, news of serious disasters may be hourly expected. Leaving the City of New-York yesterday afternoon, and crossing to New Jersey by the Pennsylvania Railroad Ferry, the first effects of the great thaw were observable in the rise of the North River, which [illegible] considerably over its usual height, and, while comparatively free from the large blocks of ice which have covered its surface during the past few weeks, seemed yesterday to be made the receptacle of all the garbage, stumps of trees, and fragments of boats which the recent storm brought down the Hudson. These formed into a never-ending mass of [illegible], which rushed down the river at a tremendous pace until it reached the bay, where the different currents separated the mass and [illegible] it out into the ocean. The ferry-boats and tenders steaming across the river, and the other steamships lying at anchor, presented a curious and novel spectacle, being completely hung with icicles, and entirely covered with a coating of frost that gave them the appearance of gigantic imitations of the glass toy-ships that are exhibited as works of art. The floating on the river had no visible effect on navigation, the ferry-boats all making their trips in about their usual time. On reaching the Jersey Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the condition of the tracks became a topic of much interest. It was found that, while the local trains between Jersey City and points ten and twenty miles inward were generally running upon good time, the through trains were invariably from two to three hours behind, and in some cases still more irregular. Traveling from Jersey City along the line, the frightful condition of the country was at once apparent. Rivers, marshes, foot-roads, bridges, and railroad-tracks presented one conglomeration of ice and snow and water, and to tell where the river ended and the land began was a matter of no slight difficulty. Wagons and market carts were apparently swimming across what seemed like a turbulent river, while it was in reality the [illegible] between Jersey City and Newark, and drivers and [illegible] along the same famous [illegible] heroically struggled through two and sometimes three feet of water, taking an occasional rest on a mass of unthawed snow, or saving themselves from drowning by frantically clinging to the slippery sides of the telegraph poles. Along the lines of the various railroads crossing these marshes are a number of wooden shanties, whose fronts face the railroad tracks, and whose rears are on the rivers. Yesterday these shanties were changed to floating palaces, and their inhabitants were forced to seek the [illegible] for shelter from the flood, while at the same time they were in imminent danger of being swept from their moorings and carried away by ice, or dashed against the sides of the [illegible] railway bridges. The entire country [illegible] round these railway tracks was almost completely submerged, and, standing upon the platform of the car, the only stationary objects which met the eye were the multitude of telegraph poles that seemed to grow out of the sea of ice and snow. As the Jersey flats are comparatively uninhabited, the freshet there was the occasion of no very serious consequences, and the trains here ran upon their usual time, except when crossing the bridges over the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, where unusual care was taken and a very slow rate kept. Large bodies of men were at work throughout the day on the roads clearing them of snow and ice, but their efforts were unavailing against the force of the flood, and each train traveled on its way through five and six inches of water. Up the country, past Newark, and still on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the condition of the land was much worse, and round Elizabeth and Rahway a pretty serious flood had set in, rendering foot and horse traffic uncomfortable and dangerous, and causing the railway trains to "slow up" considerably from there up to New-Brunswick. The whole of the land in this region was, yesterday, submerged by the freshet, and the dividing lines between lots and fields were almost undistinguishable. Farmers who, with their heavily-laden wagons, usually start for the markets of Newark and New-York on Friday night or Saturday morning, found themselves blockaded by the elements, and in Elizabeth alone many hundreds of market-wagons, piled up high with produce, intended for Washington Market, remained there all day yesterday unable to proceed, and their stock was therefore a dead loss upon the hands of the producers.

One of the heaviest floods experienced in this part of the country began on Friday, through the breaking up of the ice on the Raritan River at New-Brunswick. The towing path along the banks of the river was completely submerged, and the river itself, in a few hours after the breaking up of the ice, had risen to a height of six feet above high-water mark. The docks along the river were flooded, and great damage was done to the wharves. The ice rushed down the river at a tremendous pace, forming a dam below the hills near the City of New-Brunswick, and threatening that place with a destructive flood. At flood-tide, however, the dam was broken up, and the threatened danger to the city was averted, not, however, without considerable damage being done to property.

The great tract of country lying between New-Brunswick and Trenton probably suffered the most serious damage. The freshet on the Delaware River, together with the breaking up of the ice on the smaller rivers and canals, completely flooded the country. Every creek and gully, and even the ditches for draining purposes, poured forth its own little flood to swell that from the Delaware, and a vast tract of rich country is laid waste. Fences and out-houses on farms are destroyed, and flowers and kitchen gardens, whose perfection had been the result of great patience and labor, are entirely desolated. Farmers and farm laborers spent the whole of yesterday in battling with the flood, breaking up the dams which were constantly occurring, and endeavoring to force the great blocks of floating ice through the bridges to prevent the more terrible mischief that seemed imminent. It was no uncommon thing to observe the waiting-rooms at the way-side stations holding a six-inch depth of water, and the few passengers waiting for their trains, perched upon the benches, and in the baggage-rooms in Elizabeth, Rahway, and other rural districts the baggage-smashers show their agility by swimming after small pieces of baggage that seem inclined to travel to their destination by water in preference to waiting for the advent of the railway train. The city and neighborhood of Paterson have suffered from the flood to a very large degree. These places are not noted for their general immunity from dampness, and yesterday they were both in a deplorable condition. The cellars of every house in Paterson were turned into wells, and the suburbs of that city were rendered impassable for horse or foot traffic. In a large stable, attached to a horse-car depot, the water rose to such a height as to drive out even the rats, and when, yesterday morning, the stable-keepers entered the stable, they found hundreds of rats perched upon the backs of the horses, and crowded into the mangers. During a portion of yesterday the rain ceased falling in New-Jersey, and a sharp frost set in, but this was very brief, and had no effect upon the flood, which raged throughout the whole day with unabated force. Farmers from all parts of the State affirm that in their several counties the rivers rose higher yesterday than they have done for the last forty years. At Trenton the flood increased so much that fears were entertained for the safety of the railway bridge. A train was attempted to be run across it, when it shook so palpably that the passengers became alarmed, and the train had to be stopped. No trains ran across the bridge last night, all passengers having to be conveyed in carriages, by another route, and five engines placed on the bridge to steady it.

Assunpink Creek has subsided sufficiently to permit of the resumption of through-travel by rail. The tunnels are entirely free of water. The Western Union Telegraph Company will lose from three to four hundred cross-arms, which were lying in the yard of the Trenton depot. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have lost great quantities of wood. The Delaware River fell yesterday, and no immediate danger is apprehended.

Traveling along the Morris and Essex Railroad west of Newark, the country was observed to be in as pitiable a condition as elsewhere. Through the low swampy grounds through which that railroad passes great destruction to property was caused, and a number of Summer cottages and wooden shanties were deserted by their inhabitants, who sought higher and dryer ground. The trains sometimes drove through eight and ten inches of water, and, as in other districts, the stations were flooded and the platforms submerged. Along the line of the Erie Railroad the traveling, though not at all dangerous, was uncomfortable and peculiar. Up in the regions of Port Jervis the snow had been banked on either side of the track to an immense height, in some places reaching nearly to the height of the telegraph poles. These mountains of snow began to melt with yesterday's thaw, and poured themselves down upon the track and oftentimes on to the roofs of the passing railway carriages, so that, with the blinding rain that poured throughout the whole day, the passengers, whether inside or outside the carriages, had no chance of escape from the deluge. No adequate idea can at present be formed of the vast damage done both to property and to agriculture by the floods, but by Monday next the extent of destruction will doubtless be apparent.

IN NEW-YORK.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 18.—A severe hail-storm has prevailed all day until 3 o'clock this afternoon, when it turned to rain, with the thermometer at the freezing point.

The ice in Saugerties Creek broke up near the iron-works last night, and, after moving a short distance, stopped. Fears are entertained that another thaw will occur. If so, great damage is expected, as all the streams are heavily swollen, and the thick ice breaking up will tear everything to pieces. No trains will go north of Hudson on the Hudson River Railroad to-day, but will run around by way of Chatham.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—It is now ascertained that the losses to our merchants on the docks, by the freshet, are not large, they having taken the precaution to remove their goods to upper floors. The ice is gorged just below the city. The Hudson River Railroad Bridge, at Stockport, has been carried away, and the trains run from Hudson by the way of Chatham and the Boston Road, to this city. It is reported that the flood in Catskill Creek has caused great havoc. Similar reports come from the Mowhawk Valley.

Later.—The freshet in the Hudson River has receded, though the water is yet over the dock at this point. The ice gorge below the city continues, and huge cakes are piled up all along in front and above the city. No lives have been lost, and the damages sustained are slight.

The Hudson River Railroad trains are all behind time. The bridges on the Harlem extension, between Chatham and Nassau, have been carried away, thus breaking the connection with New-York City.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., Jan. 8.—The Susquehanna here is full of broken ice, and jammed up by the Linden Bridge, near Williamsport. The ice here is level with the city. The Backwater, from Bald Eagle Creek has flooded the flats between the creek and Lock Haven. Many houses in the lower part of the city are flooded, and the people moving out. Should the guard lock of the Cross-cut Canal break, and such an occurrence is imminent, much more of the city will be inundated. Considerable lumber from Clearfield and Kettle Creek has been carried down. Part of the island bridge has been carried away. George McCormick, living near it, lost his cows and one horse by the sudden rising of the water during the night and narrowly escaped drowning himself. The Lock Haven Bridge is safe yet. Much anxiety is felt as to what the night may develop. It is, however, thought that no further damage will occur.

WILKESBARRE, Jan. 18.—The Susquehanna is seventeen feet high here. The ice is running out very fast. The water was over the Kingston-road last night. The street railroad cars could not run, and passengers ariving at Kingston were unable to get to Wilkesbarre. The water has fallen a foot since 1 P. M. It is feared that the river will rise, in which case there will be destruction of property at Nanticook.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Jan. 18.—The river at 5 P. M. was ten feet above low-water mark. The ice from here down has gone, but the ice from above has not yet passed the boom, the Linden River bridge holding it back. Railroad communication between here and Lock Haven is still interrupted.

MAUCH CHUNCK, Penn., Jan. 18.—Considerable uneasiness is felt at the dam about three miles above here. All the houses are inundated, the water being up to the second stories of the dwellings. It is feared that the dam will give way. At 8½ o'clock P. M. the ice had stopped running, but about a mile above here it is piled up two stories high. Several bridges are in great danger. If the ice gives way it will sweep everything before it. The ice sixteen inches thick.

IN CONNECTICUT.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 18.—The freshet which commenced yesterday in the Shetucket and Yantic Rivers continues, and the rivers are still rising. It is feared that one or more of the dams on the former stream will be carried away, and that if so the lower part of the city will be flooded. A part of the New-London and Northern Railroad, near this city, has been washed away, causing considerable delay in the running of trains. A trestle-bridge of the Norwich and Worcester Road has been so damaged that no trains will be run by that Company south of this city. The New-York and Norwich passenger-boats will make no trips to-night. The damage so far is slight.

HIGH WATER IN THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The *Star* has a dispatch from Georgetown, D. C., saying: "The Signal Service have just notified the merchants along the wharves here to prepare for a tremendous ice freshet. The river has risen five feet at Harper's Ferry in two hours, and is still rising rapidly. Mountains of ice are coming down. The merchants here have put extra forces to work, and are getting their goods to places of safety. Should their worst fears be apprehended, the vessels at the wharves are all doomed." Other reports, however, do not seem to indicate any great damage, and at noon a heavy freshet was not anticipated. The steamer E. C. Knight, which left Georgetown yesterday for New-York, was forced on the flats, near the Long Bridge, by the ice, and at noon today had not been hauled off. The John Gibson, which had been ice-bound at Quarantine Bay, reached Georgetown yesterday evening.

OBITUARY.

Lord Lytton, Author and Statesman.

A telegraph from London, dated yesterday, brings the news of the death of Lord Lytton, who expired during the afternoon of Saturday, at his house in the metropolis, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer, Baron Bulwer, was born in May, 1805, being the third and youngest son of Gen. Bulwer, of Heydon Hall, Norfolk, and of Elizabeth Barbara, the heiress of Richard Warburton Lytton, of Knebworth, Herts. He was educated partly at home by his mother, and subsequently went to Trinity College and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, here he carried off the Chancellor's prize medal with his English poem on "Sculpture." He took the degree of B. A. in 1826, and M. A. in 1835. At a later period Oxford and Cambridge conferred on him the honorary degree of D. C. L. His strong literary tastes soon manifested themselves, and he first appeared in print in 1820, as the author of an Oriental tale, he being then but fifteen years of age. He is said, however, to have commenced writing when only six years old. In the following year he printed for private circulation, *Weeds and Wildflowers*. This collection of poems and aphorisms has never been republished. In 1827 he wrote a tale in verse entitled *O'Neil* and *Falkland*, and published both anonymously. His first great work of fiction, *Pelham*, came out at the close of 1827, without the author's name, and was very coldly received at first, but ere long it created a decided sensation. Then followed *The Disowned* in 1828, *Devereux* in 1829, and *Paul Clifford* in 1830. A satirical poem, *The Siamese Twins* was published in 1831. Next year *Eugene Aram* appeared, and in 1833 *Godolphin*. About this time Bulwer succeeded Campbell as editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*, for which he wrote a series of papers entitled "The Student." "The Pilgrims of the Rhine," and "England and the English," a series of caustic sketches, were published in 1833. His next work, and by some considered his greatest, *The Last Days of Pompeii*, now appeared, followed by *Rienzi*.

Mr. Bulwer's political career now commenced. He sided with the Liberals, and was returned for St. Ives. In 1832 he went to the new Reform Parliament as member for Lincoln, which city he represented until 1841. He then retired from the political arena for a time. As an adherent of the Whig party, he had spoken often on [illegible] questions, especially those affecting educational measures and slavery. He also published a political pamphlet, entitled *The Crisis*, which ran through many editions, and added considerably to his political reputation.

He again turned his attention to literature, and published in quick succession *Leila*, *Calderon, the Courtier*, and "The Duchess of La Vallière," the last a play, in five acts, which was only partially successful. He now became ambitious of producing something more solid and more likely to add to his fame than novels and plays, and he wrote his *Athens; Its Rise and Fall*, an historical work, abounding in research, acumen, and elegant scholarship. The book ended somewhat abruptly with the second volume. His next book was *Alice; or, The Mysteries*, which appeared in 1836, it being a continuation of *Ernest Maltravers*.

Toward the close of the year 1838, on the occasion of the coronation of Queen Victoria, Mr. Bulwer was created a baronet, in company with the late Sir John Herschel, these two gentlemen being considered appropriate representatives of British literature and science. Sir Edward now again attempted success as a dramatic writer, and published "The Lady of Lyons," a five-act comedy, which at once became popular, and has remained so. "Richelieu" appeared in 1839, and "The Sea Captain" in the same year. The latter drama, though unsuccessful, was withdrawn, improved, and reproduced in 1869. It was written specially for Mr. Macready. In 1840 appeared "Money," a comedy in five acts. His pen now rested for a short time, and in 1851 he wrote for an amateur performance, "Not so Bad as he Seems." In 1841 he conceived that a journal containing scientific information, politics, and general literature might be successful, and he commenced, in conjunction with Sir David Brewster and Dr. Lardner, the *Monthly Chronicle*, but it was too scientific and too heavy to suit the taste of the day, and after a few months Sir Edward retired from all connection with it, but not before contributing to its pages a remarkable series of articles, entitled "Historical Review of the State of England and Europe at the Accession of Queen Victoria," on which M. Guizot, the French statesman, bestowed the highest commendation. After writing *Night and Morning* and *Zanoni*, the "well-loved work of his mature manhood," as he termed it, he started for Germany, and employed himself congenially in collecting materials for a life of Schiller, which he appended to the first edition of his *Poems and Ballads of Schiller*, published in 1844. Previously, however, he had produced *The Last of the Barons*.

At the close of 1833 Sir Edward lost his devoted and much-loved mother, through whom he became possessed of the splendid ancestral domain of Knebworth, and in compliance with her will he changed his name to Lytton, or rather added that to his patronymic of Bulwer. His health being much affected he tried the hydropathic system, and wrote an interesting account of it under the title of *Confessions of a Water-cure Patient*. His belief in the efficacy of this system he maintained unchanged through his life.

He now returned to Parliament with somewhat modified views, many changes having occurred in the circumstances of the country. In 1852, having explained his views in his famous *Letter to John Bull, Esq.*, which passed through ten editions, he re-entered the House of Commons as a Conservative, and as one of the members for Herts. His political duties, however, did not prevent his publishing, anonymously, a satirical poem called *The New Timon*, in which a rather galling reference is made to the poet Tennyson, and *Lucretia, or The Children of Night*. This somewhat grim story was succeeded by *The Caxtons*, generally considered to be the author's greatest achievement in fiction. *King Arthur, an Epic in Twelve Books*, and *Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings*, followed. *My Novel*, a masterly delineation of the phases of English life, was written abroad and first appeared, like *The Caxtons*, in *Blackwoods' Magazine*. *What Will he Do With It*, the most elaborate of Sir Edward's novels, appeared in 1857-8. His last work of fiction, and perhaps his poorest, *A Strange Story*, was issued in 1862. Since then, *Caxtonia*, *The Lost Tales of Miletus*, a translation of Horace's *Odes*, *Walpole, or Every man his Price*, a comedy in three acts, in the rhymed metre of Molière and a new and revised edition of *King Arthur*, which appeared in 1870, have been given to the world.

Sir Edward, in addition to the long list of works already enumerated, was the author of various biographical sketches and of a series of valuable essays and reviews; also, of a very remarkable article on "The Reign of Terror and the French Revolution."

He was twice elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, an honor never bestowed on any other Englishman. To literature he rendered many valuable services, notably by his successful efforts in securing copyrights for dramatic authors and by his generous and kindly acts toward its professors. His devoted support of "The Guild of Literature and Art" deserves especial mention. He not only made to it a gift of the copyright of the play he wrote for its benefit, but presented to the institution a piece of land as a site for the erection of a home for decayed artists and men of letters, to which pensions are attached.

On the accession of the Conservative Party to power, in 1858, Sir Edward was selected by the Premier as one of his colleagues, with the appointment of Secretary of State for the Colonies. He abolished the Hudson's Bay Company's monopoly, and it was under his auspices that the colonies of British Columbia and Queensland were added to the Empire. He of course retired from office with the rest of the Cabinet on the resignation of Lord Derby's second administration in 1859. Soon after the Derby Ministry again came in Sir Edward was elected to the peerage by the style and title of Baron Lytton.

In 1827 Sir Edward was married to Rosina, daughter of Mr. Francis Wheeler, of Lizzard Connell, County of Limerick, Ireland, by whom he had a daughter, who died in infancy, and one son, Edward Robert Bulwer, who was born Nov. 8, 1831, and who, like his distinguished father, early turned his attention to literature. He is known under the *nom de plume* of "Owen Meredith," as the author of a number of tender and graceful poems, exhibiting much play of fancy and facility of versification. With his wife Sir Edward did not live happily, though their tastes appear to have been somewhat similar, and a separation took place soon after the birth of their son.

Of Lord Lytton's talents as an author and orator no question can be raised. An able and independent critic says of him: "While ranking among the most popular authors in Britain since Scott, he is, perhaps, of recent English writers, the one whose works are best known on the Continent. His novels are read, or translated, not only in France, Germany, &c., but in the remote parts of Hungary, while in America he is as popular as with us." His speeches in Parliament were rare, but he never rose without commanding the earnest and respectful attention of the House.

Some of his earlier works, especially *Pelham*, were severely criticised, particularly by writers in this country. In the *North American Review*, a writer says of this novel: "In many parts of it the connections which involve the most reprehensible violations of social and moral obligations are spoken of as matters of course, and exalted and beautified by the highest coloring of sentiment; and these defects are the most glaring by contrast with the high-wrought lessons of political integrity inculcated in the parliamentary episode."

The Caxtons, Sir Archibald Allison thought to be "the most able and original of Sir Edward's many valuable works." Other critics characterized it as "the most brilliant and beautiful of all his effusions." The *Athenæum* praised it highly, and the *John Bull* thought it "formed the most complete picture of English life, in all its varieties, that has ever, perhaps, been comprehended within the compass of a single novel."

In an advertisement to a collected edition of his works, published in 1853, the author says: "In all my writings, those truths that have the most connection with the durable interests of mankind have ever the most warmed my fancy or tasked my reason. With the people, in the larger sense of the word, I have always associated my objects as an author, and in the hands of that people I now place these evidences of the sympathy which exists between all who recognize in labor the true dignity of life. * * * If I cannot in works of so light a character profess to teach, at least it may be mine not ignobly to interest—not frivolously to amuse."

Sir Edward's *New Timon* was answered by Tennyson in the pages of *Punch*, in which, the writer was severely handled, and Sir Edward's wife—the author of several novels—in *The School for Husbands*, is supposed to have had reference in the principal character to her proud and fastidious lord.

The large estate and the title of the deceased descend to his son.

NEWPORT.

A Soldier Murdered Near Fort Adams—No Arrests.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 18.—William H. Harrison, a member of Battery A, Fifth Artillery, stationed at Fort Adams, in this city, was found murdered this morning on the Fort road. Yesterday being pay day a number of the soldiers as usual had been drinking, and the day and evening was one continued scene of reveling, which led to the general belief that the deceased got engaged in a fracas on his way to the garrison, at a late hour, with some of his fellow-soldiers, and that the murder is the sad but not unusual result. It is supposed also at the fort that after he was down he was robbed of his money, as it was known among his associates that he had drawn his back pay, of which considerable was due him. His clothes were badly torn and one of his pantaloons pockets was cut out. His neck showed that he had been choked, while the right side of his head was badly bruised and swollen. An inquest was held by a Coroner's jury, but they came to no verdict, and adjourned until to-morrow. Three of his companions were detained at the police station on suspicion, but were released, as no evidence could be found against them. Harrison is one of the new recruits, and was ordered from Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, a short time ago. The place where the murder was committed is a most dismal and unfrequented spot, except by the garrison, and is the locality where a similar murder occurred a year ago.

ALABAMA.

The Greeley Monument—The Dead-Lock in the Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 18.—The compositors of the *Advertiser* office have agreed to devote one hour's work, commencing at 4 o'clock on Feb. 3, to the Greeley Monument fund. The hour is not to be counted less than 1,000 ems. Their idea is to have a general agreement on that hour, so that from one end of the United States to the other, work for that purpose will be done simultaneously.

The Legislative embroglio still continues. Speaker Parsons said in the House yesterday that the Court-room Legislature was still in existence, but nobody knew where it met. After the election of the permanent officers of the Senate, Lieut.-Gov. McKinstry ruled it to be no permanent organization, but a "proceeding" until the Morengo and Conecuh contests are decided, and the House acting on this ruling, now refuses to send to the Senate a ratification of its permanent organization. So the dead lock continues, with no prospect of a decision for some days.

Pennsylvania Soldiers' Colonization Enterprise.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—A large mass-meeting of honorably discharged soldiers was held to-night at Concert Hall, under the auspices of the Philadelphia Soldier's Colony Association. Col. John W. Forney presided. The object of the Association is to form a settlement on one of the Pacific Railroads. At present it numbers 100 members. Addresses were made by Col. Forney, ex-Gov. Pollock, Major Calhoun, and Fred. A. Van Cleve. They all expressed sympathy and confidence in the organization, regarding the soldiers as entitled to the care of the Government. It was stated that every scheme of the soldiers for colonizing would meet the full and hearty sympathy of Gen. Grant. A series of resolutions was adopted, one of which recommends the Philadelphia delegation in Congress to support the substitute for Mr. Holman's bill submitted by Senator Logan.

A New School Bill for Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 18.—A bill has been introduced in the Maine Legislature to promote the efficiency of the common school system of the State in the matter of School Supervisors. The bill provides that the State be divided into seven educational districts, with a School Commissioner in each district, who shall have the general supervision of the schools and the expenditure of the school money. These Commissioners are to be appointed annually by the Governor and Council, on the recommendation of the School Committee of each district in convention assembled, and to receive a salary of $1,500 per year, with traveling expenses. These Commissioners are also to constitute a Board of Education, to meet annually, during the session of the Legislature.

WASHINGTON.

Negotiation of the Balance of the Five Per Cent. Loan—Value of the Signal Service—Notes.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., and Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New-York, on behalf of Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., and Morton, Rose & Co., of London, and themselves, submitted today to Secretary Boutwell written propositions for negotiating the balance of the new five per cent. loan—$300,000,000. Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. also submitted a proposition to negotiate the loan in their own behalf. The Secretary reserved a definite decision until after a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee, called for Tuesday next, when the subject will come up before the Committee for final action. The Secretary will be governed by the decision of the Committee.

VALUE OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

The inestimable value of the Signal Corps observations is shown in the fact that the freshet in the Potomac, above Harper's Ferry, was telegraphed early enough this morning to enable the merchants on the Georgetown docks to clear out their cellars and thus save a large amount of goods. Heretofore these freshets have annually destroyed many thousand dollars' worth of property along the wharves.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of the Congressional Temperance Society will be celebrated at the Metropolitan Church, to-morrow evening. Hon. Henry Wilson, President of the Society, will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Senators Logan and Ferry, and by other members of the Senate and House. This will be the first meeting of the Society this session.

TREASURY STATEMENTS.

An anonymous letter was received at the Treasury Department this morning from Auburn, N. Y., containing a coupon of a Union Pacific Railroad bond, $35 in value. No explanation accompanied the letter. The amount was passed into the Treasury account.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today	$604,800
Shipments	308,400
Shipments of notes	798,000
The Treasurer holds as security for circulation of national bank notes	386,526,600
And for public deposits	15,599,000
Internal revenue receipts today	317,000
For the month to date	4,944,423
For the fiscal year	65,463,365
National bank notes outstanding	342,298,649

Balances in the Treasury at the close of business today:

Currency	$2,764,507 97
Special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit	28,555,000 00
Coin	64,233,051 09
Including coin certificates	25,142,500 00

GOAT ISLAND.

A special meeting of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs was held this evening, at which Hon. Leland Stanford, President of the Central Pacific Railroad, presented arguments of the corporation in support of the bill which proposes to relinquish part of Goat Island in San Francisco Harbor to the Company for railroad purposes. Hon. D. C. McRuer, of San Francisco, made an argument in reply, opposing the bill. Senators Casserly and Cole, and Representative Sargent, of California, and Senator Stewart, of Nevada, were also present, and took part in the general informal discussion of the question. The Committee took no action, this meeting being merely preliminary to a fuller examination of the subject.

MISS ANTHONY IN TROUBLE ONCE MORE.

A police officer today appeared before the Police Court for a warrant against Miss Susan B. Anthony, President of the Woman's National Suffrage Association, for giving an exhibition or entertainment to which an entrance fee was charged, without a license, the officer saying that he saw money paid at the door of the Lincoln Hall, where the Woman's Association was holding a night session. District-Attorney Cook upon learning of the matter, said it seemed to require action, and requested the Assistant District-Attorney to take whatever measure it required. There will be a consultation of District law officers in the premises.

Proceedings of the Wilson Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—The Wilson Select Investigating Committee met this morning at 11 o'clock.

Oliver W. Barnes was sworn: Witness resides in New-York; was Secretary of the Credit Mobilier from May 29, 1863, to May 21, 1870; was not an officer in the Union Pacific Railroad; was a stockholder in the Company; made investments occasionally and sold stock; had forty shares in the Credit Mobilier; acquired them in 1864, paying for them; the first dividend was paid Jan. 2, 1867, when witness received his dividend. Witness exhibited a printed circular of the Credit Mobilier, dated Jan. 2, 1868, stating that at a meeting of the Executive Committee, on the preceding 28th of December, it was resolved that in order to equalize the rate of payment under the agreement of February, 1867, interest be allowed from the date of payment, July 1, 1867, at the rate of fourteen and one-half per cent. per annum, and interest on the amount from July 1, 1867, to Jan. 1, 1868, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. It was also resolved that a dividend of six per cent. per annum be declared for each year, ending the 1st of November, 1866 and 1867, payable in stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at the rate of thirty per cent. on the value of the registered stock. Having been interrogated as to the history of the Credit Mobilier, witness said that the charter was obtained from the State of Pennsylvania; it was a living organization, but had not been used. The first installments to the stock were paid in small amounts—not more than two and a half or five per cent. on shares of $100. George Francis Train came from New-York to Philadelphia, and asked Mr. Hall and witness whether they controlled the charter. They replied they did. Mr. Train said the charter was wanted for the purpose of using the organization in the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, and that they would be paid their expenses and a small consideration for carrying it as long as they had. An offer was made, and witness thought $20,000 or $30,000 were paid for the charter. Witness signed the transfer papers in New-York at the request of Mr. Durant.

Witness was interrogated at length as to the transactions of the Credit Mobilier in the matter of dividends. The charter of the Fiscal Agency, afterward changed to the Credit-Mobilier, was obtained Nov. 1, 1859; after the transfer of the charter, the business was transacted in New-York, although the organization was preserved in Philadelphia.

Witness being interrogated by the Chairman, said he did not know of any member of Congress being employed as attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad; nor did he know of any money having been used by that Company, or the Credit Mobilier, or by anyone connected therewith for the purpose of influencing members of Congress or assisting in their election; nor did he know of any money having been used for procuring the acceptance of the road, &c.

In reply to the question whether he knew of any stock being placed in the hands of Oakes Ames to comply with engagements, the witness said he had only heard the matter spoken of in the office; the amount was something over 300 shares. The Credit Mobilier had a contract with the Union Pacific Railroad not to engage in any other business than the construction of the road. The capital of the Credit Mobilier was derived from the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Durant was recalled, and testified as to the franchise of the Sioux City branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. On being asked whether he knew of any money having been paid to any persons to have certain objects accomplished, witness replied that he thought Oakes Ames and John B. Alley had large interests in it; he heard Ames say he had to pay others for their interest, and that he paid $5,000 apiece for two of the Iowa members of Congress to get control of the franchise; the members were J. F. Wilson, and the other William B. Allison, but witness was not positive as to Allison.

Mr. Durant was examined at length, and his testimony concluded. The Committee then adjourned till this evening at 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee met this evening and examined John M. S. Williams, who said: I reside at Cambridge, Mass.; was Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad from May, 1869, to March, 1871; was elected a Director, but never served as such; was one of the original subscribers for $20,000, and held, from time to time, stock to the amount of three or four hundred thousand dollars; took an interest in the Credit Mobilier in the beginning of 1865; he and his partner, Gliddon subscribed $62,500 each; was a director from June, 1865, to May, 1867, and on the Executive Committee with Thomas C. Durant and A. Griswold Gray; the management was committed to a railway bureau of five members, March 16, 1865; the railway bureau was appointed by the Executive Committee; the bureau appointed an executive committee without whose approval there should be no contracts or appointments; was Secretary of the railway bureau at the time the Executive Committee was appointed; attempted to make a contract with the Union Pacific Railroad, Nov. 24, 1867, to build 267 miles of railroad for $60,000 a mile, to be completed Jan. 1, 1868; the proposal was made to T. J. Carter, the Secretary of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; he thought a small portion of the road embraced in the line had already been constructed; on being asked his purpose of offering to build a road, the contract embracing a portion of which had already been constructed, the witness answered it was for the purpose of getting it into right hands—the hands of Dillon and Duff—instead of Durant, confidence having been lost in the management of Durant, who was too extravagant. The interest of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Credit Mobilier was identical—they were virtually one concern.

During the examination Mr. Hoar asked whether witness was acting in good faith with the Government to return as part cost of the railroad $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 divided among the stockholders? Witness answered they did not consider there was any breach of good faith. They should look at the matter from the standpoint of the thirty-seven and thirty-eight Congresses. They understood that the Government would never call on the Company for the interest on bonds or five per cent. net earnings, but retained only one-half of the amount for Government transportation.

Mr. Hoar also asked whether the first mortgage bonds and also the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad had not been divided among those who received a division of the profits of the contract. The witness replied: "Some of them." The witness did not know the precise cost of the railroad to the persons who built it.

The Chairman—You said you considered the Pacific Railroad and the Credit Mobilier the same thing? A.—So nearly identical that there was no diversity of interest.

Q.—Was the cost of the road larger to the Union Pacific Railroad than to the Credit Mobilier? A.—You have to consider that this is a question as to whether there was more money in one pocket than in the other, but all belong to the same parties.

The Chairman wished to know how the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier were the same thing.

The witness made some calculations to show how affairs between them were made even, but the Chairman thought the calculations proved their inequality.

The Chairman asked the witness whether he knew of any money having been paid by the Union Pacific Railroad Company or Credit Mobilier, or by any persons connected with them at any time, to influence or procure the election of any Senator or Representative in Congress? Witness said he had always contributed for general political purposes only.

Witness said, in answer to a question, that Benjamin F. Butler, a member of Congress, was paid $3,000 by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. It was reported that Butler received $5,000, but witness could testify to $3,000 having been paid. He had seen it on the Treasurer's books. This was in the Fall of 1867, or the Spring of 1868. Butler gave advice as to the Oakes Ames' contract, and helped the Company at a meeting of election of officers. Mr. John B. Alley brought Mr. Butler to New-York as his attorney, but the Company took his advice and paid him for it.

Mr. Alley, who was present, asked how the witness understood that he brought Gen. Butler with him to New-York as his lawyer. Had the witness any ground for the statement?

Witness replied that that was the general understanding and report.

Mr. Alley rejoined that he had nothing more to do with Gen. Butler's going to New-York than the witness himself.

The President of the Company sent on for Butler.

Joseph B. Stewart testified. Witness is a practitioner of law in the city of Washington. Having been asked whether he had rendered any service for the Pacific Railroad Company or the Credit Mobilier, and, if so, when, the witness said he had been an earnest and consistent advocate of all Pacific Railroad projects for many years, and of national improvements generally; he had urged these measures on members of Congress, as any citizen had a right to do. He tried to induce Congress to foster, sustain, and favor the persons who had invested their property and fortunes in building the roads.

The Cairman—Were you engaged in what are commonly known as lobbying schemes?

A.—I disclaim the performance of such service on any occasion; for the last twenty-seven years I have had much to do getting business through Congress, and have addressed myself to Congress through its committees, and showed why laws should be passed for the relief of my clients; I acted earnestly in the matter of having passed the Union Pacific Railroad bill of 1864; the service was not gratuitous on my part; I was paid for the service by the Company, or those representing it.

Q.—What amount? A.—I was paid a fee of $30,000 on account of railroads, for my individual services, by Messrs. Durant and Hallett; another fee of $10,000 was paid to me by C. D. Huntington, in stock of the Union Pacific Railroad, in 1864; a great deal more money came into my hands; I received it in order to discharge my duty as an attorney in cases where railroads were concerned, and as a mediator, negotiator, and compromiser of conflicting interests; My business had no reference to any Senator or Representative; I received for these purposes $250,000, part of this sum in Union Pacific Railroad Bonds.

The witness declined to state to whom he paid the bonds, but they were not paid to any member of Congress. He reported that most of the money was paid to settle the dispute with the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company. He considered himself the agent of all the railroad companies. He was employed to frame a proposition acceptable to Congress to aid and strengthen the financial condition of the companies, and he was the author of the tenth section of the Union Pacific Railroad act of 1864.

The Committee, at nearly midnight, adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock.

How a New-York Jeweler Was Robbed in Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 16.

Last Saturday Mr. Isaac Mills, the agent of an extensive jewelry house in New-York, arrived at the Tremont with a trunk containing samples of jewelry, the whole valued at $20,000. He visited the various jewelry houses during Monday and Tuesday, and yesterday evening, having completed his business in Chicago, made preparations to depart. About 5 o'clock he repacked his jewelry in his trunk, and securely locked and strapped it. The lock was a double-spring, of the Gale pattern. He then locked his room door, placed a jeweler's key in the key-hole and went to supper. The room is situated on the second floor of the hotel, at the west end of the main hall. Mr. Mills remained absent from his room about one hour. When he returned, he was greatly surprised to find his room door a little open. He was sure that he had closed it and locked it, and its being open was proof positive to him that something was wrong. His suspicions were fully confirmed upon entering the room, for he found his trunk wide open, and the greater portion of his stock gone. He immediately reported the robbery to Mr. Turner, at the office, who at once dispatched a man for Pinkerton and two detectives from the Central Police Station. Upon examination the officers found that the lock of the room door had not been sprung nor the catch broken off, but that the door had been forced back, against its hinges, by some powerful tool, probably a "jimmy," and then opened. The lock of the trunk, which was very strong, was wrenched off, and the straps cut. It was evidently the work of some one accomplished in his profession, and provided with tools known only to professionals. Mr. Mills estimates the value of the jewelry taken at $20,000. It consisted principally of vest and neck chains, and bracelets. No clue had been found up to a late hour last night, the thief having covered his tracks most successfully. Mr. Mills thinks that he has been followed from Pittsburg by the robber, who has been quietly maturing his plans and seeking an opportunity to execute them. The case is in the hands of the best detectives in the city.

Supposed Murder in Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 18.—A telegram has been received here announcing that Samuel Payson, of Thomaston, Me., who was engaged in cutting ship timber in Virginia this Winter, has been found dead in his bed, near Richmond, with a pistol shot through his head. The friends of the deceased suspect that he met with foul play.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Marshal Serrano to Withdraw From the Spanish Cabinet—The Carlists Still at Work in the Provinces.

MADRID, Jan. 18.—It is said that Marshal Serrano has written a letter to Señor Sagasta, announcing his firm intention to retire to private life.

A band of Carlists yesterday burned the buildings at Ernai, a station on the North of Spain Railway. They also shot and killed the switch-tender at that place. After committing these outrages they fled, hotly pursued by a force of volunteers.

The excesses committed by the Carlists in Guipuzcoa greatly irritate the Liberals in that Province. The Government forces operating in the disaffected portions of the kingdom, display great activity in their movements against the insurgent bands.

The London Times Sued by the Turkish Government—Death of Lord Lytton.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Turkish Government has brought suit against the London *Times* for libel in publishing communications alleged to have been signed by the Turkish Minister in London containing untrue statements in reference to the finances of the Government of Turkey.

Right Hon. Edward Bulwer Lytton, (Baron Lytton,) the well-known English author, died this afternoon. He was sixty-seven years old.

Mr. Samuel R. Graves, member of Parliament for Liverpool, died suddenly in that city this morning. Mr. Graves was Mayor of Liverpool in 1860.

The Parisian Dramatic Censors Exercised About American Manners.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* says the dramatic censors have referred to Gen. L'Amirault, the Military Governor of Paris, for his consideration, a play now being rehearsed at one of the Parisian theatres, because of the outrageous satire upon American manners.

CALIFORNIA.

Malignant Fever in the San Francisco Jail—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Charles A. Russell, who was convicted of the murder of John Crotty, was brought before Judge Dwinelle, this evening, for sentence, but the prisoner's counsel moved for a new trial and the case was continued one week.

Two new cotton and woolen factories will soon be erected in San Francisco.

The County Jail is overcrowded, and a malignant form of typhus fever has broken out among the inmates, in consequence of which the Mayor has ordered the removal, under guard, of a number of the prisoners to the old hospital building.

Mining Stocks—Raymond & Ely, $66; Savage, $89; Crown Point, $67 50; Choller Potosi, $88; Yellow Jacket, $73 50; Belcher, $77; Hale & Norcross, $80; Ophir, $41 50; Consolidated Virginia, $47 50.

John W. Southwell, who forged a note on the First National Bank of this city for $45,000, pleaded guilty today.

The Franco-Californian Company was organized here today for the purpose of manufacturing silk goods from raw material, foreign and domestic.

The horse disease has appeared at Oakland, Alameda County, where two cases are reported.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over the Southern States, with fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds, falling temperature, and clear and clearing weather; cloudy weather, with light rain and snow, has prevailed from North Carolina to Massachusetts, but with generally light snow from Tennessee, Illinois, and Southern Wisconsin to Maine. The barometer has fallen over the Northwest with rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, and fresh to brisk and high southerly to easterly winds.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States light and fresh northerly to westerly winds, low temperatures and clear weather. For the Middle States light to fresh northwesterly and westerly winds, low temperatures and partly cloudy weather, except over the northern portion, where areas of light snow will probably prevail. For New-England, winds backing to light and fresh northerly and westerly, falling temperature and clearing weather, accompanied by areas of light snow. From Tennessee to Lake Erie and Lower Michigan, falling barometer, rising temperature, winds shifting to fresh, and probably brisk southerly to easterly, and increasing cloudiness. From Missouri and Kansas to Lakes Michigan and Superior, and Minnesota, falling barometer, rising temperature, fresh to brisk, and possibly high south to easterly winds, and cloudy and threatening weather, with probably snow, over the northern portion of this region.

Meteorological Phenomenon in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 18.—A most remarkable weather phenomenon occurred this morning between Milwaukee and Sparta, Wis., 180 miles west. The thermometer at the latter place was 40° below zero, while at Milwaukee it was 5° above. The difference was due to two distinct currents of air, that at Milwaukee being from the north-north-east, brisk with a lively storm of snow, while at Sparta and further west the wind was from the north-west with a clear sky. The change in the temperature at Milwaukee occurred on Thursday evening, at which time a dense bank of clouds worked its way across the sky, following closely in the wake of the moon.

The Weather in the North-west.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 18.—The weather reports from the North-west this morning state that the severity of the weather exceeds anything this Winter. At Sparta, Wis., the mercury congealed; the spirit thermometer marks 40° below zero; at La Crosse, Wis., 31° below; at St. Paul, 31° below; at Minneapolis, 34° below, and at Milwaukee 5° above.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 5 Park-row: 3 A. M., 30°; 6 A. M., 31°; 9 A. M., 31°; 12 M., 33°; 3 P. M., 34°; 6 P. M., 32°; 9 P. M., 31½°; 12 P. M., 30½°. Average temperature yesterday, 31¾°. Average temperature for [illegible] week [illegible].

A Rowing Challenge.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 18.—George Brown, of Halifax, will shortly challenge the world to row a single-scull race for $4,000, to take place next Summer in Halifax harbor, Kennebecasis River, or at Springfield, Mass., the preference to be given Sadler, the English champion, who will be allowed his expenses if he will row at Halifax.

A City Without Water.

At 9 o'clock last evening the supply of water was cut off from Jersey City. The main, at the west side of the city, near the Hackensack River, was taken up and new pipes are being laid. The repairs will not be completed before noon today.

The Trial of Mrs. Wharton.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 18.—On the trial of Mrs. Wharton today, Mrs. Julia Van Ness, the mother, and Mrs. Hutton and Mrs. Col. Emory, sisters of Eugene Van Ness, N. H. Hutton and A. A. Kleinschmidt, the druggist, all of whom testified on the trial of Mrs. Wharton for the murder of Gen. Ketchum, were [illegible]. The first four named witnesses [illegible] in detail than on the former trial [illegible] larly in regard to the [illegible] of Van Ness, but [illegible] tance was disclosed. The testimony was simply cumulative. Kleinschmidt merely reiterated his testimony on the former trial in regard to selling tartar emetic to Mrs. Wharton.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A MYSTERY.

The river hemmed with leaning trees
Wound through its meadows green:
A low blue line of mountains showed
The open pines between.

One sharp tall peak above them all
Clear into sunlight sprang;
I saw the river of my dreams,
The mountains that I sang!

No clew of memory led me on,
But well the ways I knew;
A feeling of familiar things
With every footstep grew.

Not otherwise above its crag
Could lean the blasted pine;
Not otherwise the maple hold
Aloft its red ensign.

So up the long and shorn foot-hills
The mountain road should creep;
So green and low the meadow fold
Its red-haired kine asleep.

The river wound as it should wind;
Their place the mountains took;
The white, torn fringes of their clouds
Wore no unwonted look.

Yet ne'er before that river's rim
Was pressed by feet of mine,
Never before mine eyes had crossed
That broken mountain line.

A presence, strange at once and known,
Walked with me as my guide;
The skirts of some forgotten life
Trailed noiseless at my side.

Was it a dim-remembered dream?
Or glimpse through æons old?
The secret which the mountains kept,
The river never told.

But from the vision ere it passed
A tender hope I drew,
And, pleasant as a dawn of Spring,
The thought within me grew,

That love would temper every change,
And soften all surprise,
And, misty with the dreams of each,
The hills of Heaven arise.

—*John G. Whittier.*

THE FATE OF MADAME CABANEL.

Progress had not invaded, science had not enlightened, the little hamlet of Pieuvrot, in Brittany. They were a simple, ignorant, superstitious set who lived there, and the luxuries of civilization were known to them as little as its learning. They toiled hard all the week; they went regularly to mass in the little chapel; believed implicitly all that Monsieur le Curé said to them, and many things he did not say; and they took all the unknown, not as magnificent, but as diabolical.

The sole link between them and the outside world was Monsieur Jules Cabanel, the proprietor par excellence of the place; maire, juge de paix, and all the public functionaries rolled into one. And he sometimes went to Paris, whence he returned with a cargo of novelties that excited envy, admiration, or fear, according to the degree of intelligence in those who beheld them. Monsieur Jules Cabanel was not the most charming man of his class in appearance, but he was generally held to be a good fellow at bottom. A short, thick-set, low-browed man, with blue-black hair cropped close like a mat, as was his blue-black beard, inclined to obesity and fond of good living, he had need have some virtues behind the bush to compensate for his want of personal charms. He was not bad, however; he was only common and unlovely.

Up to fifty years of age he had remained unmarried. Perhaps his handsome housekeeper, Adèle, had something to do with his persistent celibacy. They said she had, under their breath as it were, down in the village; but no one dared to so much as hint the like to herself. She was a proud, reserved kind of woman, and had strong notions of her own dignity, which no one cared to disturb. So, whatever the underhand gossip of the place might be, neither she nor her master got wind of it.

Presently, and quite suddenly, Jules Cabanel, who had been for a longer time than usual in Paris, came home with a wife. Adèle had twenty-four hours' notice only to prepare, and the task seemed heavy. But she got through it; arranged the rooms as she knew her master would wish them to be arranged, and even placed a voluntary bunch of flowers on the salon table.

"Strange flowers for a bride," said to herself little Jeannette, the goose-girl who was sometimes brought into the house to work, as she noticed heliotrope—called in France 'la fleur des veuves'—scarlet poppies, with a bunch of belladonna, and another of aconite—scarcely flowers of bridal welcome or bridal significance. Nevertheless, they stood where Adèle had placed them; and if Monsieur Cabanel meant anything by the passionate expression of disgust with which he ordered them out of his sight, Madame seemed to understand nothing, as she smiled with the look of a person who is assisting at a scene of which the true bearing is not understood.

Madame Cabanel was an Englishwoman; young, pretty, and fair as an angel.

"La beauté du diable," said the Pieuvrotines, with something between a sneer and a shudder! for the words meant with them more than they mean in ordinary use. Swarthy, ill-nourished, low of stature, and meagre in frame as they were themselves, they could not understand the plump form, tall figure, and fresh complexion of the Englishwoman. Unlike their own experience, it was therefore more likely to be evil than good. The feeling which had sprung up against her at first sight deepened when it was observed that, although she went to mass with praiseworthy punctuality, she did not know her missal, and signed herself à travers. La beauté du diable in faith!

"Peuf!" said Martin Briolic, the old grave-digger of the little cemetery; "with those red lips of hers, her rose cheeks, and her plump shoulders, she looks like a vampire, and as if she lived on blood."

He said this one evening down at La Veuve Prieur's, and he said it with an air of conviction that had its weight. For Martin Briolic was reputed the wisest man in the district, not even excepting Monsieur le Curé, who was wise in his own way, which was not Martin's, nor Monsieur Cabanel, who was wise in his, which was neither Martin's nor the Curé's. He knew all about the weather and the stars, the wild herbs that grew on the plains and the wild shy beasts that eat them, he had the power of divination, and could find where the hidden springs of water lay far down in the earth. He knew, too, where treasures could be had on Christmas Eve if only you were quick and brave enough to enter the cleft in the rock at the right moment, and come out again before too late; and he had seen with his own eyes the White Ladies dancing in the moonlight, and the little imps, the lutins, playing by the pit at the edge of the wood. And he had a shrewd suspicion as to who, among those black-hearted men of La Crèche-en-bois, the rival hamlet, was a loup-garou, if ever there was one on the face of the earth—and no one doubted that! He had other powers of a yet more mystic kind; so that Martin Briolic's bad word went for something.

Fanny Campbell, or, as she was now, Madame Cabanel, would have excited no special attention anywhere but at such a dead-alive, ignorant, and gossiping place as Pieuvrot. What history she had was commonplace enough. She was simply an orphan and a governess; very young, and very poor, whose employers had quarrelled with her, and left her stranded in Paris, alone and almost moneyless, and who had married Monsieur Jules Cabanel as the best thing she could do. Loving no one else, she was not difficult to be won by the first man who showed her kindness in her trouble and destitution; and she accepted her middle-aged suitor, who was liker to be her father than her husband, with a determination to do her duty cheerfully and faithfully. She did not know, however, of the handsome housekeeper, Adèle, nor of the house-keeper's little nephew, to whom her master was so kind that he allowed him to live at the Maison Cabanel, and had him well taught by the Curé. Perhaps if she had she would have thought twice before she put herself under the same roof with a woman who for a bridal bouquet offered her poppies, heliotrope, and poison-flowers.

If one had to name the predominant characteristic of Madame Cabanel, it would be easiness of temper. You saw it in the round, soft lines of her face and figure, in her mild blue eyes, and placid, unvarying smile; which, however, sometimes irritated the more petulant French temperament, and especially disgusted Adèle. It seems almost impossible to make Madame angry, or even to make her understand when she was insulted, the house-keeper used to say, with disdain. But Madame accepted all Adèle's haughty reticence and defiant continuance of mistresshood with unwearied sweetness; indeed, she expressed herself gratified that so much trouble was taken off her hands, and that Adèle so kindly took her duties on herself.

The consequences of this placid, lazy life, where all her faculties were, in a manner, asleep, and where she was enjoying the reaction from her late years of privation and anxiety, was, as might be expected, an increase in physical beauty that made her freshness and good condition still more remarkable. Her lips were redder, her cheeks rosier, her shoulders plumper than ever; but as she waxed, the health of the little hamlet waned, and not the oldest inhabitant remembered so sickly a season, or so many deaths. The master, too, suffered slightly, and the little Adolphe desperately.

This failure of general health in undrained hamlets is not uncommon in France or in England; but Adèle treated it as something out of the line of normal experience; and, breaking through her habits of reticence, spoke to every one quite fiercely of the strange sickness that had fallen on Pieuvrot and the Maison Cabanel; and how she believed it was something more than common; while as to her little nephew, she could neither give a name nor find a remedy for the mysterious disease that had attacked him. There were strange things among them, she used to say; and Pieuvrot had never done well since the old times were changed. Jeannette used to notice how she would sit gazing at the English lady, with such a deadly look on her handsome face, when she turned from her fresh complexion and grand physique to the pale face of the stunted, meagre, fading child. It was a look, she said afterward, that used to make her flesh get like ice and creep like worms.

One night Adèle, as if she could bear it no longer, dashed down to where old Martin Briolic lived, to ask him to tell her of his knowledge how it all had come about—and the remedy.

"Hold, Ma'ame Adèle," said Martin, as he shuffled his greasy cards, and laid them out in triplets on the table; "there is more in this than one sees. One sees only a poor little child become suddenly sick; that may be, is it not so? and no harm done by man? Heaven sends sickness to us all. But the little Adolphe has not been touchhd by the Bon Dieu. I see the will of a wicked woman in this. Hein!" Here he shuffled the cards, and laid them out with a kind of eager distraction of manner, his withered hands trembling, and his mouth muttering words Adèle could not catch. "Saint Joseph and all the saints protect us!" he cried, "the foreigner—the Englishwoman! Ah, misery!"

"Speak, Father Martin! What do you mean?" cried Adèle, grasping his arm. Her black eyes were wild, her arched nostrils dilated, her lips, thin, sinuous, flexible, were pressed tight over her small, square teeth. "Tell me in plain words what you would say!"

"Broucolaque! Vampire!" said Martin, in a low voice.

"It is what I believed!" cried Adèle. "It is what I knew. Ah, my Adolphe! woe on the day when the master brought that fair-skinned devil home!"

"Those red lips don't come by nothing, Ma'ame Adèle," said Martin, nodding his head. "Look at them—they glisten with blood! I said so from the beginning; and the cards, they said so, too. I drew 'blood' and a 'bad fair woman' on the evening the master brought her home, and I said to myself, 'Ha, ha, Martin! you are on the track, my boy,' and, Ma'ame Adèle, I have never left it! Broucolaque! that's what the cards say, Ma'ame Adèle. Watch and see; watch and see; and you'll find that the cards have spoken true."

"And when we have found, Martin?" said Adèle, in a hoarse whisper.

The old man shuffled his cards again. "When we have found, Ma'ame Adèle?" he said slowly. "You know the old pit out there by the forest? the old pit where the lutins run in and out, and where the White Ladies wring the necks of those who come upon them in the moonlight? Perhaps the White Ladies will do as much for the English wife of Monsieur Cabanel; who knows?"

"They may," said Adèle, gloomily.

"Courage, brave woman; they shall," said Martin.

The only really pretty place about Pieuvrot was the cemetery. To be sure there was the dark gloomy forest, which was grand in its own mysterious way; and there was the broad wide plain, where you might wander for a long Summer's day; but these were scarcely places where a young woman would care to go by herself; and for the rest, the little patches of cultivated ground, which the peasants had snatched from the surrounding waste, and where they raised their poor crops, were not very lovely. So Madame Cabanel, who, for all the soft indolence that had invaded her, had the Englishwoman's love for walking and fresh air, haunted the pretty little grave-yard a good deal. She had no sentiment connected with it. Of all the dead who laid there in their narrow coffins, she knew none and cared for none; but she liked to see the flower-beds and the wreaths of immortelles, and the like. The distance, too, from her own home was just enough for her; and the view over the plain to the dark belt of forest and the mountains beyond was fine.

The Pieuvrotines, however, did not understand this. It was inexplicable to them that any one, not out of her mind, should go continually to the cemetery; not on the day of the dead, and not to adorn the grave of one she loved; only to sit there and wander among the tombs, looking out on to the plain and the mountains beyond when she was tired.

"It was just like——" The speaker, one Lesouëf, had got as far as this, when he stopped for a word.

It was down at La Veuve Prieur's, where the hamlet collected nightly to discuss the day's small doings, and where the main theme, ever since she had come among them, had been Madame Cabanel.

"Wander about among the tombs just like what, Jean Lesouëf?" said Martin Briolic. Then rising, he added, in a low but distinct voice, every word falling clear and clean, "I will tell you like what, Lesouëf—like a vampire! La Femme Cabanel has red lips and red cheeks, and Ma'ame Adèle's little nephew is perishing before your eyes. La Femme Cabanel has red lips and red cheeks, and she sits for hours among the tombs. Can you read the riddle, my friends? For me it is as clear as the blessed sun."

"Ha, Father Martin, you have found the word—like a vampire!" said Lesouëf with a shudder.

"Like a vampire!" they all echoed with a groan.

"And I said vampire from the first," said Martin Briolic. "Call it to mind; I said it from the first."

"Faith, and you did," they answered; "and you said true."

So now the seed which Martin and Adèle had dropped so sedulously had at last taken root; and the Pieuvrotines would have been ready to accuse of atheism and immorality any one who had doubted their decision, and had declared that pretty Mme. Cabanel was no vampire at all, but only a young woman with nothing special to do, a naturally fair complexion and superb health.

The little Adolphe grew paler and paler, thinner and thinner; the fierce Summer sun told on the half-starved dwellers within those foul mud-huts, surrounded by undrained marshes; and Monsieur Jules Cabanel's former solid health followed the law of the rest. The doctor, who lived at Crèche-en-bois, shook his head at the look of things, and said it was grave. When Adèle pressed him to tell her what was the matter with the child and with Monsieur, he evaded the question, or gave her a word she neither understood nor could pronounce. The truth was, he was a credulous and intensely suspicious man; a man, too, who made theories and then gave himself to the task of finding them true. He had made the theory that Fanny was secretly poisoning both her husband and the child; and though he would not give Adèle a hint of this, he would not set her mind at rest by a definite answer that went on any other line.

As for Monsieur Cabanel, he was a rich man without imagination and without suspicion; a man to take life easily, and not distress himself too much for the fear of wounding others; a selfish man, but not a cruel one; a man whose own pleasure was his supreme law, and who could not imagine, still less brook, opposition or the want of love and respect for himself. Still, he loved his wife as he had never loved woman before. Coarsely-molded, common-natured as he was, he loved her with what strength and passion of poetry nature had given him. But the quality of his love was sorely tried when, now Adèle, now the doctor, hinted mysteriously, the one at diabolical influences, the other at underhand proceedings of which it behooved him to be careful—especially careful what he ate and drank, and how it was prepared, and by whom; Adèle adding hints about the perfidiousness of Englishwomen, and the share the devil had in fair hair and brilliant complexions. Love his young wife as he might, this constant dropping of poison was not without some effect.

One evening, when Adèle, in an agony, was kneeling at his feet—madame had gone out for her usual walk—crying, "Why did you leave me for such as she is?—I, who loved you, who was faithful to you, and she, who walks among the graves, who sucks your blood and our child's—she who has only the devil's beauty for her portion, and who loves you not?"—something seemed suddenly to touch him with electric force.

"Miserable fool that I was!" he said, resting his head on Adèle's shoulder, weeping. Her heart leapt with joy. Was her reign to be renewed? Was her rival to be dispossessed? And might she dare ——?

From that evening Monsieur Cabanel's manner changed to his young wife, but she was too easy-tempered and unsuspicious to notice anything; or if she did, there was too little depth in her own love for him—it was so much a matter of untroubled friendliness only—that she did not fret, but accepted the coldness and brusqueness that had crept into his manner as good-naturedly as she accepted all things. It would have been wiser if she had cried, and made a scene, and come to an understanding with Monsieur Cabanel. They would have understood each other better; and most Frenchmen like the excitement of a quarrel and reconciliation.

Naturally kind-hearted, Madame Cabanal went much about the village, offering help to the sick. But no one among them all received her civilly, or accepted her aid. If she attempted to touch one of the children, the mother, shuddering, withdrew it hastily to her own arms; if she spoke to the adult sick, the wan eyes would look at her with a strange horror, and the feeble voice would mutter words in a patois she could not understand. But always came the same word, "Broucolaque!"

It was the same at home. If she wanted to do any little act of kindness to the child, Adèle passionately refused her. Once she snatched him rudely from her arms, saying as she did so, "Infamous broucolaque! before my very eyes!" And once when Fanny was troubled about her husband, and proposed to make him a cup of beef-tea à l'Anglaise, the doctor loked at her as if he would have looked her through, and Adèle upset the saucepan, saying insolently—but yet hot tears were in her eyes—"Is it not fast enough for you, Madame? Not faster, unless you kill me first!"

To all of which Fanny replied nothing; thinking only that the doctor was very rude to stare so fixedly at her, and that Adèle was horribly cross; and what an ill-tempered creature she was, and how unlike an English housekeeper.

But Monsieur Cabanel, when he was told of the little scene, called Fanny to him, and said in a more caressing voice than he had used to her of late: "Thou wouldst not hurt me, little wife? It was love and kindness, not wrong, that thou wouldst do?"

"Wrong? What wrong could I do?" answered Fanny, opening her blue eyes wide. "What but love should I give to my best and only friend?"

"And I am thy friend then, to thy mind? Thou lovest me, dear?" said Monsieur Cabanel.

"Dear Jules, who is so dear? who so near?" she said, kissing him; while he said fervently:

"God bless thee!"

The next day Monsieur Cabanel, who was a little better, was called away on urgent business. He might be absent for two days, he said, but he would try to lessen the time; and the young wife was left alone in the midst of her enemies, without even such slight guard as his presence might prove.

Adèle was out. It was a dark, hot Summer's night, and the little Adolphe had been more feverish and restless than usual all the day. Toward evening he grew worse; and though Jeannette had strict commands not to allow Madame to touch him, she grew frightened at the condition of the boy; and when Madame came into the small parlor which Adèle called her own, to offer her assistance, Jeannette gladly abandoned a charge that was too heavy for her, and let the lady take him from her arms.

Sitting there with the child in her lap, cooing to him a low, soft, nursery song in English, the paroxysm of his pain seemed to her to pass; and it was as if he slept. But in that paroxysm he had bitten both his lip and tongue, and the blood was now oozing from his mouth. He was a pretty boy, and his mortal sickness made him at this moment pathetically lovely. Fanny bent her head and kissed the pale still face, and the blood that was on his lips was transferred to hers.

While she still bent over him, her woman's heart touched with a mysterious force and provision of motherhood, Adèle, followed by old Martin and some others of the village, rushed into the room.

"Behold her!" she cried, seizing Fanny by her arm, and forcing her face upward by the chin—"behold her in the act! Friends, look at my child—dead, dead in her arms, and she with his blood on her lips! Do you want more proofs? Vampire that she is, can you deny the evidence of your own senses?"

"No! no!" roared the crowd, hoarsely, "she is a vampire—a creature cursed by God and the enemy of man; away with her to the pit! She must die as she has made others to die!"

"What is the meaning of all this?" said Madame Cabanel, rising and facing the crowd with the true courage of an Englishwoman. "What harm have I done to any of you that you should come about me, in the absence of my husband, with these angry looks and insolent words?"

"What harm hast thou done?" cried old Martin. "Sorceress as thou art, thou hast bewitched our good master, and, vampire as thou art, thou nourishest thyself on our blood. Have we not proof of that at this very moment? Look at thy mouth—cursed broucolaque; and here lies thy victim, who accuses thee in his death!"

Fanny laughed scornfully. "I cannot condescend to answer such folly," she said, lifting her head. "Are you men or children?"

"We are men, Madame," said Legros, the miller; "and being men we must protect our weak ones. We have all had our doubts—and who more cause than I, with three little ones taken to heaven before their time?—and now we are convinced."

"Because I have nursed a dying child, and done my best to soothe him!" said Madame Cabanel, with unconscious pathos.

"No more words!" cried Adèle, dragging her by the arm she had never let go. "To the pit with her, my friends, if you would not see all your children die as mine has died, as our good Legros' have died!"

A kind of shudder shook the crowd, and a groan that sounded in itself a curse burst from them.

"To the pit!" they cried. "Let the demons take their own!"

Quick as thought Adèle pinioned the strong white arms; and before the poor girl could utter more than one cry, Legros had placed his brawny hand over her mouth. Though this destruction of a monster was not the murder of a human being, in his mind, or in the mind of any there, still they did not care to have their nerves disturbed by cries that sounded so human as Madame Cabanel's. Silent, then, and gloomy, that dreadful cortége took its way to the forest, carrying its living load, gagged and helpless as if it had been a corpse, among them. Save with Adèle and old Martin, it was not so much personal animosity as the instinctive self-defense of fear that animated them. They were executioners, not enemies; and the executioners of a more righteous law than that allowed by the national code. But one by one they dropped off, till their numbers were reduced to six; of whom Legros was one, and Lesouëf, who had lost his only sister, another.

The pit was not more than an English mile from the Maison Cabanel. It was a dark and lonesome spot, where not the bravest man of all that assembly would have dared to go alone after nightfall; but a multitude gives courage, said old Martin Briolic; and half a dozen stalwart men, led by such a woman as Adèle, were not afraid of even lutins or the White Ladies.

As swiftly as they could for the burden they bore, and all in utter silence, the cortége strode over the moor, one or two of them carrying rude torches; for the night was black, and the way was not without its natural dangers. Nearer and nearer they came to the fatal bourn, and heavier grew the weight of their victim. She had long ceased to struggle, and now lay as if dead in the hands of her bearers. But no one spoke of this or of aught else. Not a word was exchanged between them.

The way got darker, the distance between them and the place of execution shorter; and at last they reached the border of the pit where this fearful monster, this vampire—poor, innocent Fanny Cabanel—was to be thrown. As they lowered her, the light of their torches fell on her face.

"Grand Dieu!" cried Legros, taking off his cap; "she is dead!"

"A vampire cannot die unless the evil spirits take her, or she is buried with a stake thrust through her body," said Martin Briolic, sententiously.

"I don't like the look of it," said Legros; and so said some others.

They had taken the bandage from the mouth of the poor girl, and as she lay in the flickering light, her blue eyes half open, and her pale face white with the whiteness of death, a little return of human feeling among them shook them as if the wind had passed over them.

Suddenly they heard the sound of horses' hoofs thundering across the plain. They counted two, four, six; and they were now only four unarmed men, with Martin and Adèle to make up the number. Between the vengeance of man and the power and malice of the wood-demons, their courage faded, and their presence of mind deserted them. Legros rushed frantically into the darkness of the forest, and Lesouëf followed him; the two others fled over the plain, while the horsemen came nearer and nearer. Only Adèle and Martin Briolic stood their ground; Adèle holding the torch high above her head, to show herself in her swarthy passion and revenge, and the dead body of her victim more clearly. She wanted no concealment; she had done her work, and she gloried in it. Then the horsemen came plunging to them; Jules Cabanel the first, followed by the doctor, and four gardes-champêtres.

"Wretches! murderers!" was all he said, as he flung himself from his horse, and raised the pale face to his lips.

"Master," said Adèle, "she deserved to die. She is a vampire, and she has killed our child."

"Fool!" cried Jules Cabanel, flinging off her hand. "Oh, my loved wife, thou who did no harm to man or beast, to be murdered now by men who are worse than beasts!"

"She was killing thee," said Adèle. "Ask monsieur le docteur. What ailed the master, monsieur?"

"Do not bring me into this infamy," said the doctor, looking up from the dead. "Whatever aided Monsieur, she ought not to be here! You have made yourself her judge and executioner, Adèle, and you must answer for it to the law."

"You say this too, master?" said Adèle.

"I say so too," returned Monsieur Cabanel. "To the law you must answer for the innocent life you have so cruelly taken—you and all the fools and murderers you have joined to you."

"And there is to be no vengeance for our child?"

"Would you revenge yourself on God, woman?" said Monsieur Cabanel, sternly.

"And our past years of love, master?"

"Are memories of hate, Adèle," said Monsier Cabanel, as he turned again to the pale face of his dead wife.

"Then my place is vacant," said Adèle, with a bitter cry. "Ah, my little Adolphe, it is well thou went before!"

"Hold, Mme. Adèle!" cried Martin.

But before a hand could be stretched out, with one bound, one shriek, she had flung herself into the pit where she had hoped to bury Mme. Cabanel; and they heard her body strike the water at the bottom with a dull splash, as of something falling from a great distance.

"They can prove nothing against me, Jean," said old Martin to the garde who held him. "I neither bandaged her mouth nor carried her on my shoulders. I am the grave-digger of Pieuvrot, and, ma foi, you would all do badly, you poor creatures, when you die, without me! I shall have the honor of digging Madame's grave, never doubt it; and, Jean," he whispered, "they may talk as they like, those rich aristos, who know nothing; she is a vampire, and she shall have a stake through her body yet. Who knows better than I? If we don't tie her down like this, she will come out of her grave and suck our blood."

"Silence there!" said the garde commanding the little escort. "To prison with the assassins, and keep their tongues from wagging."

"To prison with the martyrs and the public benefactors!" retorted old Martin. "So the world rewards its best."

And in this faith he lived and died as a forçat at Toulon; maintaining to the last that he had done the world good service by ridding it of a monster. But Legros, and also Lesouëf, his companions, doubted gravely of the righteousness of that act of theirs on that dark Summer's night in the forest; and though they always maintained they should not have been punished because of their good motives, yet they grew in time to disbelieve old Martin Briolic and his wisdom, and to wish that they had let the law take its own course unhelped by them, reserving their strength for grinding the hamlet's flour and mending the hamlet's sabots, and leading a good life, according to the teaching of Monsieur le Curé and the exhortations of their wives.—*All the Year Round.*

TWO ANECDOTES FROM BRANTOME.—Here is a little trait of the great Constable de Montmorenci, which gives a completing touch to the many characters historians have drawn of him, but which assuredly might be sought in vain in any other pages than those of our gossiping author. Brantôme is remarking that he was such an excellent Christian, and "never failed to maintain Christianity in himself as long as he lasted, never derogating from it." He tells many stories of his unbridled violence, tyranny, and injustice with unqualified admiration; but "he never failed to say and keep up (*entretenir*) his paternosters every morning, whether he remained in the house, or went out to the field, to the army. So it was a common saying among the soldiers that one must beware of the paternosters of the Constable. For as disorders were very frequent, he would say, while mumbling and muttering his paternosters all the time, 'Go and fetch that fellow, and hang me him up to this tree!' 'Out with a file of harquebusiers here before me this instant for the execution of this man!' 'Burn me this village instantly!' 'Cut me to pieces at once all these villain peasants, who have dared to hold this church against the King!' And all this without ever ceasing from his paternosters till he had finished them, thinking that he would have done very wrong to put them off to another time; so conscientious was he!" There is a little anecdote of Bayard, the "Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche," which, despite the abundance of record we have of Bayard, the reader will thank Brantôme for having preserved. It was at the retreat of Rebec, so disastrous for France, that Bayard was killed, shot by an harquebuse in the back while protecting the retreat. He had been helped to dismount, and was lying under a tent, which the courtesy of Pescaro, the General on the Spanish side, had ordered to be placed over him while he died. And as he thus lay, the renegade Constable Bourbon, who was fighting in the ranks of the enemy, passed by and said, "Ah, M. de Bayard, in truth I am sorry for you!" To which the dying hero replied: "For the love of heaven, Monsieur, do not be sorry for me. I am dying for my King and for my faith. Be sorry for yourself; you are fighting against your faith and against your King!" Bourbon hung his head and passed on without another word.—*The Cornhill.*

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—Lord Chesterfield was another of the individuals of note whose glass ran out during this year. He was always protesting that he cared nothing for death. Such persistence of protest generally arises from a feeling contrary to that which is made the subject of protest. This Lord (as we have said) jested to the very door of his tomb. That must have reminded his friends during those Tyburn days, how convicts on their way up Holborn Hill to the gallows used to veil their terror by cutting jokes with the crowd. It was the very Chesterfield of highwaymen, who, going up the Hill in the fatal cart, and observing the mob to be hastening onward, cried out, "It's no use your being in such a hurry; there'll be no fun till I get there!" This was the Chesterfield style, also its spirit. But behind it all was the feeling and conviction of Marmontel's philosopher, who having railed through a long holiday excursion, till he was thoroughly tired, was of opinion, as he tucked himself up in a feather-bed at night, that life and luxury were, after all, rather pretty things. Chesterfield was, nevertheless, much more of a man than his fellow-peer who crossed the Stygian ferry in the same year, namely, the Duke of Kingston. The Duke had been one of the handsomest men of his time, and, like a good many handsome men, was a considerable fool. He allowed himself, at all events, to be made the fool, and to become the slave, of the famous Miss Chudleigh—as audacious as she was beautiful. The lady, whom the law took it into its head to look upon as not the Duke's Duchess—that is, not his wife—was resigned to her great loss by the feeling of her great gain. She was familiar with her lord's last will and testament, and went into hysterics to conceal her satisfaction. She saw his grace out of the world with infinite ceremony. To be sure, it was nothing else. The physicians whom she called together in consultation *consulted*, no doubt, and then whispered to their lady friends, while holding their delicate pulses, "Mere ceremony, upon my honor!" The widow kept the display of grief up to the last. When she brought the ducal corpse up from Bath to London, she rested often by the way. If she could have carried out her caprices, she would have had as many crosses to mark the ducal stations of death as were erected to commemorate the passing of Queen Eleanor. As this could not be, the widow took to screaming at every turn of the road, and at night was carried into her inn kicking her heels and screaming at the top of her voice.—*Temple Bar.*

LIFE AT MONACO.—The Prince of Monaco has 150 soldiers, each of whom is decorated with about four medals, making 600 medals in Monaco. Order is maintained by more than one gendarme. A small detachment of His Majesty's army directed us along the road by the sea from Monaco Station to the Tables, which have also a station of their own, called Monte Carlo. The enemy of mankind never selected a more lovely spot to tempt his prey. M. Blanc's pretty little casino, gay, but not so grand as his lamented Baden, just now looks charming, with its terraces, their seats, plants, and flowers, leading down to the sea. On the land side the palm-bearing square is in beautiful order; beyond it are the stately trees which mark the French frontier, and above them but still quite close, the great beetling crag of Monte Carlo is, as ever, the chief glory of the Riviera. On one side juts out boldly the rocky, fortified peninsula of Monaco, with towers, terraces, and square dwelling-houses, like the mediæval towns painted in early pictures; on the other side, the mountainous coast stretches away to Mentone. There are in active work, as usual, three roulettes, and one trente-et-quarante table—the *table d'or*. By 4 o'clock in the afternoon the tables are crowded by respectable-looking old ladies, anxious or vulpine gentlemen, and many heavy-eyed gamblers, male and female, with the desire of gain, and no other expression, stamped upon their features. Of course there is a concert-room; and many who would think it wrong to play, sit enjoying the music which is paid for out of M. Blanc's profits. By the way, this orchestra is not so curious as that other one at Nice, of which we heard. There is a Russian there who made many millions of roubles by railway speculations. He refuses now to go into society, and receives at his house none but the persons whom he knew in the happy old days when he had not a sou. To them he makes little presents of a thousand or two thousand roubles, and so on. He is an uneducated man, but passionately fond of music, and his one pleasure is to maintain an orchestra. He engages by the year the best musicians he can obtain; in the morning they take up their position at one end of a salon in his villa, he sits down in his arm-chair at the other end, and they play to him all day. This is luxury to him—wonder what it is to the musicians?—*London Telegraph.*

THE COLOR OF THE SKY AND WATER.—M. Collas, of Paris, comments in *Les Mondes* of Dec. 12, on M. A. Lallemande's paper on the blue color of the atmosphere, in which it was attributed to a change of refrangibility due to a partial absorption of the chemical or ultra-violet rays. In 1870 M. Collas, in an article in *Les Mondes*, attributed the blue color of the Lake of Geneva and other waters to the quantity of silex held in solution, which is brought down by the tributary streams from the strata through which they pass. Numerous observations since have induced him to believe that the blue color of all the water of the globe is due to the same cause. The air everywhere contains more or less of moisture due to evaporation from the water of the earth, the water thus evaporated always contains a greater or less quantity of extremely fine insoluble particles. Silex, says M. Collas, is one of the most common insoluble substances in nature, and through evaporation, performs the same function in the blue sky that he believes it does in the blue waters of the earth. He believes his theory is confirmed by the intense blue of southern skies, where evaporation is so much greater than in the colder north.—*Nature.*

HAYDN, MOZART, AND BEETHOVEN.—Haydn was and remained a prince's attendant, and had, as a musician, to provide for the entertainment of his pomp-loving lord; temporary interruptions, such as his visits to London, altered the practice of his art but little in its character: for there, too, he was never more than a musician recommended to and paid by men of rank. Submissive and devout, the peace of a benevolent, cheerful disposition remained his to a good old age; only, the eye which looks at us from his portrait is filled with a soft melancholy. Mozart's life on the contrary, was an unbroken struggle for a peaceful, secure existence, while his existence was really destined to remain peculiarly full of hardships. Caressed when a child, by half Europe, he found, as a youth, every gratification of his vivaciously aroused inclinations rendered difficult even to most oppressive hardship, only, from his entrance upon the age of manhood onward, to sicken in misery toward an early death. Musical attendance upon a princely master at once became unendurable to him; he sought to support himself from the applause of the great public, gave concerts and "Academies;" his fugitive earnings were sacrificed for the enjoyments of life. If Haydn's *prince* continually demanded new entertainment, Mozart was none the less compelled to provide something new, day by day, to attract the *public*; fugitiveness in conception, and in execution according to acquired routine, becomes a chief basis for the explanation of the character of their works. Haydn wrote his truly noble masterpieces only after he had become an old man and was in the enjoyment of comforts secured to him by home and foreign reputation. But Mozart never attained that; his finest works were sketched between the arrogance of the moment, and the anxiety of the coming hour. So a remunerative attendance on a prince presented itself before his soul as, after all, the longed-for means of procuring a life more favorable to artistic productivity. What his Emperor withheld from him, a King of Prussia offered: he "remained true to his Emperor," and perished miserably for it.

Beethoven was really forced to support himself from the proceeds of his musical labors. But as nothing enticed him to secure for himself a cheerful, agreeable manner of life, he had less necessity for rapid, superficial labor, or for concessions to a kind of taste which is only to be reached through the pleasing. The more he thus lost connection with the outer world, so much the more clairvoyant was his glance into the inner world. The more confident he became in the employment of his inner wealth, so much the more confidently did he make his demands outward, and he actually required from his benefactors, that they should no longer pay him for his compositions, but so provide for him that he might work altogether for himself, unconcerned as to the rest of the world. And it really happened,—a thing unprecedented in the lives of musicians—that a few benevolent men of rank pledged themselves to keep Beethoven independent in the sense demanded. Arrived at a similar turning-point in his life, Mozart sank prematurely exhausted. The greatness of the benefit conferred upon Beethoven, although he did not long enjoy it uninterruptedly or without diminution, founded, nevertheless, that peculiar harmony which, from that time on, was manifested in the master's life, howsoever strangely constituted. He felt himself victor, and knew that he belonged to the world as a free man only. The world was obliged to accept him as he was. He acted like a despot toward his benefactors, who were noblemen of high rank, and nothing was to be had from him, save what, and when, he pleased.

But he never felt a desire for anything save what now alone, and continually occupied him, the magician's play with the shapes of his inner world. For the outer world now became extinct to him, not because blindness robbed him of the power of seeing it, but because deafness finally kept it at a distance from his hearing. The ear was the only organ through which the external world could still crowd in upon him and disturb him; it had long since died away to his eye. What did the enraptured dreamer *see*, when staring fixedly before him with open eyes, and animated alone by the waking state of his inner world of tones, he wandered through the motley crowded streets of Vienna? The beginning and increase of his infirmity pained him greatly, and disposed him to profound melancholy; after complete deafness had set in, no serious complaints were heard from him, even over the loss of the capability of hearing musical performances; only, the intercourse of life, which in itself, had no charms for him, was rendered difficult, and he now avoided it more and more decidedly.—*From the Life of Beethoven by Richard Wagner.*

THE STAGE AND THE SENSATIONAL NOVEL.—This pettiness and dullness of our modern life is just what keeps alive our stage, to which people go to see something a little less petty, a little less dull, than what they see at home. It is, too, the cause of—I had almost said the excuse for—the modern rage for sensational novels. Those who read them so greedily are conscious, poor souls, of capacities in themselves of passion and action, for good and evil, for which their frivolous, humdrum daily life gives no room, no vent. They know too well that human nature can be more fertile, whether in weeds and poisons, or in flowers and fruits, than it is usually in the streets and houses of a well-ordered and tolerably sober city. And because the study of human nature is, after all, that which is nearest to every one and most interesting to every one, therefore they go to fiction, since they cannot go to fact, to see what they themselves might be had they the chance—to see what fantastic tricks before high heaven men and women like themselves can play, and how they play them. Well, it is not for me to judge, for me to blame. I will only say that there are those who cannot read sensational novels, or, indeed, any novels at all, just because they see so many sensational novels being enacted round them in painful facts of sinful flesh and blood. There are those, too, who have looked in the mirror too often to wish to see their own disfigured visage in it any more; who are too tired of themselves and ashamed of themselves to want to hear of people like themselves; who want to hear of people utterly unlike themselves—more noble, and able, and just, and sweet, and pure—who long to hear of heroism and to converse with heroes; and who, if by chance they meet with an heroic act, bathe their spirits in that, as in May-dew, and feel themselves thereby, if but for an hour, more fair.—*The Cornhill.*

CANINE SYMPATHY.—Beside our active sympathy with our kind, we human beings have all a certain passive sympathy, causing us to take pleasure in their approval and pain in their contempt. If they were only to us so many useful or hurtful machines, like steam-engines, this sentiment would be impossible; whereas, as we are actually constituted, we can no more help feeling a reflex of their feeling toward us than the earth and moon can help reflecting each other's light. We all live, like Don Quixote, if not exactly expecting a sage to be engaged in writing our memoirs, yet with a consciousness that there are relations, friends, a great or a little world, taking note of our doings. A proof of the close alliance between dogs and men is that in this way dogs feel like ourselves. The dog who lives under a sense of public disapproval in the household to which he belongs, nay, toward whom some one person habitually looks reprovingly, obviously suffers misery under the cloud. His spirits droop, he moves about in a humble and sneaking manner, and often, like an ill-treated child, adopts deceitful ways foreign to his original character. Only when some member of the circle caresses him and leads him far away from the ill-omened home, does his spirit revive and his tail reassume its normal elevation. Praised and petted dogs, on the contrary, manifestly develop all their finest qualities in a continual interchange of sympathy with their masters, whose characters react on theirs in the most singular manner. The creature "grows like the being he worships" in all respects in which his nature permits of likeness. The dog of a brave man is brave, or of a coward, cowardly; ill-temper and suspiciousness in the master are reflected in his *hargneux* spaniel or terrier, and good humor, sociability, activity, indolence, cheerfulness, melancholy, generosity, dignity, impudence, cringing, with a score of other human characteristics, are reflected in dogs even after a few mouths of association.—*Quarterly Review.*

SPECTRUM ANALYSIS.—By *spectrum* is not understood in physics a spectre or ghostly apparition, as the verbal interpretation of the word might well lead one to suppose, but that beautiful image, brilliant with all the colors of the rainbow, which is obtained when the light of the sun, or any other brilliant object, is allowed to pass through a triangular piece of glass—a prism.

The unassisted eye can perceive no difference in the light from the heavenly bodies and that from various artificial sources, beyond a variation in color and brilliancy; but it is quite otherwise when the light is viewed through a prism. There are then formed very beautiful colored images or spectra, the constitution and appearance of which depend upon the nature of the substance emitting the light. The different appearances presented by these colored images are so entirely characteristic, that to every substance, when luminous in a gaseous form, there corresponds a peculiar spectrum, which belongs only to that peculiar substance.

It follows, therefore, that when the spectra of different substances have been determined once for all, by previous researches, and have been recorded in maps or impressed upon the memory, it is easy in any future investigation to recognize at once, from the form of the spectrum which a body of unknown constitution presents, the individual substances of which it is composed.

This statement presents in general terms the nature of spectrum analysis. It analyzes bodies into their constituent parts, not as the chemist, with alembics and retorts, with re-agents and precipitates, but by means of the spectra which these substances give when in a state of intense luminosity.

Spectrum analysis in no way supplants the methods of chemical analysis hitherto in use; for its function is neither to decompose nor to combine bodies, but rather to reconnoitre an unknown territory, and to stand sentinel and signalize to the physicist, the chemist, and the astronomer the presence of any substance brought beneath its scrutiny.

With what acuteness, with what delicacy does spectrum analysis accomplish this task! When the balance, the microscope, and every other means of research at the command of the physicist and the chemist utterly fail, one look in the spectroscope is sufficient, in most cases, to reveal the presence of a substance. If a pound of common salt be divided into 500,000 equal parts, the weight of one of these portions is called a milligramme. The chemist is able, by the use of the most delicate scales and the application of special skill, to determine the weight of such a particle; but in doing so, he comes close upon the limits of his power of detecting by chemical means the presence of sodium, the chief element in common salt. But if that small milligramme be subdivided into three million parts, we arrive at so minute a particle that all power of discerning it fails, and yet even this excessively small quantity is sufficient to be recognized with certainty in a spectroscope. We have but to strike together the pages of an old dusty book in order to perceive immediately in a spectroscope placed at some distance, the flash of a line of yellow light which we shall presently learn is an unfailing sign of the presence of sodium.

It was to be expected that so sensitive a means of investigation, from which no known substance can escape, would very soon lead to the tracking out and discovery of new elements which, till then, had remained unknown, either because they are scattered very sparingly in nature, or stand out with so little that is characteristic, from some other substances, that the imperfect chemical methods hitherto in use have not been able to distinguish them.

This expectation was brilliantly realized even by the first steps taken in this direction. The two Heidelberg Professors, Bunsen and Kirchhoff, to whom we are indebted for the discovery of spectrum analysis and its application to practical science, very soon discovered with their new instrument, two new metals, cæsium and rubidium, to which two others, thallium and indium, have been since added.

But all the brilliant and astounding results which spectrum analysis has furnished in the provinces of physics and chemistry have been far surpassed by its performances in that of astronomy.

It is possible by means of a prism to decompose into its component parts the light of the sun, the planets, the fixed stars, comets, nebulæ, and thus obtain their spectra in the same way as that of earthly luminous substances. By a careful comparison of the spectra of the stars with the well-known spectra of terrestrial substances, it can be determined, from their complete agreement or disagreement, with a certainty almost amounting to mathematical precision, whether these substances do or do not exist in those remote heavenly bodies. The foregoing statements present, in general terms, the essence and scope of spectrum analysis. Its starting-point is the spectrum of each individual substance, and in order to obtain this it is requisite that the substance should not only be luminous, but should emit a sufficient quantity of light. Dark bodies are not available for spectrum analysis; if they are to be submitted to the scrutiny, they must first be brought into a state of vivid luminosity.—*From Spectrum Analysis Explained, by Schellen.*

A YOUNG "BOHEMIAN."—Henry Murger was born in the year 1822, at the foot of Mont Blanc, his father being of very poor and humble station. When he was still an infant he was brought to Paris, where his father got a place as *concierge* or porter. His boyhood was passed in the streets and in the court of the hotel. Education he had little or none; only the simplest rudiments of learning, such as a poor man could afford to give his son; no Latin, no Greek, none of that education, most useful of any, which boys at a great school communicate to each other. When he was thirteen or fourteen years old he got noticed by M. Etienne de Jouy, who lived in the hotel. It does not appear clearly how far De Jouy, then a very old man, interested himself in the boy. But he took some care of him, it is clear, because he obtained for him his first situation. When he was sixteen De Jouy placed him in the household of Count Tolstöi, one of the great Russian house of Osterman Tolstöi, as private secretary. The secretaryship did the boy a great deal of good. Count Tolstöi made him read all the best French writers—those of the nineteenth century only—so that Murger remained to his last day as ignorant of the writers before Chateaubriand as he was of Chinese. His three years of this work made him a writer as well as a reader, and when he left the Count, at the age of nineteen or twenty, he obtained at once a post on "Correspondance de Journaux de Departements." To be sure, it was not a great thing—fifty francs a month, eight hours a day, twopence an hour—but it was a beginning; it launched him into the sea of literature, and placed him among the struggling mob of young writers, painters, dramatists, poets, and novelists which formed his land of Bohemia. "It was a bad generation," says Pelloquet, "one which was old before its time; one without enthusiasm, yet without experience; one overflowing with vanity, yet without self-respect; which opposed its petty irony to every kind of enthusiasm; which allowed the magnificent heritage of 1830 to perish in its hands." In other words, the lofty enthusiasm of the romantic school was dying out, and as yet nothing had arisen to take its place. We need not, however, look for high aims and devotion to art in Henry Murger and his school.—*Temple Bar.*

THE RIVER PO.—It is hard to get at the historical records of the river more than 2,000 years ago, though we may form a good guess as to its earlier geological history. Within the historical period extensive lakes and marshes (some of them probably old sea lagoons) lay within its plains, since gradually filled with sediment by periodical floods. Great lines of dikes, partly of unknown antiquity, border the winding river for a length of about 200 miles from Piacenza to its mouth, and throughout this course the breadth varies from 400 to 600 yards. Through all its many windings, from Chivasso downward, alluvial islands diversify its course, and deserted channels here and there mark the ancient aberrations of the river. To guard against the devastating effects of floods, and to check such aberrations, the dikes were raised; and in this contest of man with nature, the result has been that the alluvial flats on either side of the river outside the dikes have for long received but little addition of surface sediment, and their level is nearly stationary. It thus happens that the most of the sediment that in old times would have been spread by overflows across the land, is now hurried along toward the Adriatic, there, with the help of the Adige, steadily to advance the far-spreading alluvial flats that form the delta of the two rivers. As the embanking of the river went on from age to age, so just in proportion has the annual amount of the formation of the delta been accelerated. The town of Adria, a seaport of the Adriatic in the reign of Augustus, is now fourteen miles from the shore, and the ancient lagoon of Ravenna has long since been filled up, chiefly by the mud brought down by an ancient arm of the Po. But the confined river, unable by annual floods to dispose of part of its sediment, just as the dikes were increased in height gradually raised its bottom by the deposition there of a portion of the transported material, so that to prevent its overflow it is said that the embankments have been raised so high that at Ravenna the full-flooded river often runs higher than the tops of the houses, and the safety of the neighboring country is a constant source of anxiety to the inhabitants. All these dangers have been much increased by the wanton destruction of the forests of the Alps and Apennines, for when the shelter of the wood is gone, the heavy rains of Summer easily wash the soil from the slopes down into the rivers, and many an upland pasture has by this process been turned into bare rock. In this way it happens that during the historical period the quantity of detritus borne onward by the Po has much increased, the level of its bottom is, therefore, more rapidly raised, and whereas between the years 1200 and 1600 the delta advanced on an average only about twenty-five yards a year, from 1600 to the year 1800 the increase has been more than seventy yards.

At last a season comes like the present, when long-continued rain falls alike on mountains and plains, and the floods, swelled by the rapidly thawing glaciers, steadily increase the volume of the rivers, till at length they rise to the very brims of their embankments; and in spite of the long-continued precautions of man, the rivers, and most of all the Po, have broken across their prescribed bounds and whelmed in sheets of water hundreds of square miles of the fertile plains of Lombardy. When these vast lakes subside, or are absorbed by the air and the soil, who can estimate the havoc and destruction produced by the whelming waters, out of which the tree-tops and roofs of buildings are now standing? Houses and even churches have been swept away, sand and gravel bury the meadows, and many a year must pass before the 20,000 families now houseless, shall, by unremitted labor, restore the ravaged fields to their old fertility. It is a hard thing to say, but such is one of the almost inevitable results of man's struggle with great rivers, when for ages he has striven to confine them. But by foresight and skill much may be done; and if the great old forests of the mountains were allowed to reassert themselves, the recurring danger would in time become less than now. But to be even nearly safe, dredging must, if possible, be added to embanking, so as to keep the long incline of the river bottom at an average level, otherwise the time in the far future must come when Nature will of necessity overcome even the best-directed efforts of man.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

LONGEVITY OF MEDICAL MEN.—The obituary of the London *Times* and the medical journals have recorded some remarkable illustrations of prolonged existence in members of the medical and surgical professions who have died in the year which has just closed. It will be seen, says the *Times*, in the subjoined list, that only those who have reached fourscore years and upward are published, as Hugh Andrew, M. D., and Peter Miller, M. D., each ninety-four years of age; Bowyer Vaux, F. R. C. S., ninety

age; Augustus Bozzi Granville, M. D., and Francis Kiernan, M. R. C. S., each eighty-nine; Robert Venables, M. D., eighty-eight; Robert Buchanan, M. D., eighty-six; Thomas Leigh Blundell, M. D., eighty-four; William Bodington, F. R. C. S., and John Gardner, F. R. C. S., each eighty-two; Thomas Coleman, F. R. C. S., eighty-one; Robert Wade, F. R. C. S., Thomas Barnes, M. D., and James Alexander Gordon, M. D., each eighty years of age. The united ages of these fourteen gentlemen amount to 1,200 years, giving an average of more than eighty-five years to each. Dr. Casper, of Berlin, in his work on the duration of human life, has placed medical men as representing a medium longevity at fifty-six. Artists are represented at fifty-seven; lawyers, fifty-eight; military men, fifty-nine; farmers and clerks, sixty-one; merchants, sixty-two; and clergymen, sixty-five. To prolong life, the same authority adds that good temper and hilarity are necessary; violent passions, the inward gnawings of offended vanity and pride, tending to corrode every viscus, and to lay the seeds of future mental and bodily sufferings. Apathy and insensibility being, unfortunately, the best sources of peace of mind, and as, as Fontenelle observed, "a good stomach and a bad heart are essential to happiness," perhaps the best maxim to prolong our days and render them as tolerable as possible is the "*Bene vivere et lætari.*"

NUMBERS IN THE LOTTERY.—In the reign of George I. the footman of a lady of quality dreamed that two particular numbers would turn up prizes; he bought these two tickets on the following day; but they both turned up blanks, and he put an end to his existence. In his trunk was found a memorandum to the effect that, when his riches came to him, he would marry Grace Farmer, that he would make her wait upon him, and that he would eat and drink all day long. Toward the end of the same reign, a mathematician, familiar with the theory of probabilities, demonstrated that, in a particular year, the chances were 24,999 to 1 against a particular number winning the £10,000 prize; 11,669 to 1 against £5,000 prize, and 6 to 1 against obtaining any prize at all. But all such warnings were of no use. A banker's clerk was one day found raving mad in the street; he had bought a ticket bearing a favorite number, and was robbed of it; on the day of the drawing of the lottery that number came up a £30,000 prize, and grief and rage were too much for him.

The days of George III. were full of odd incidents about lucky numbers in the lottery. One Mr. Barnes, a grocer, bought four consecutive numbers; fearing that this would be unlucky, he exchanged one of them; but by an annoying freak of fortune, the rejected number turned up a £20,000 prize, which fell to the lot of one Capt. Young. About a fortnight before the drawing of one of the lotteries, three friends determined to buy a ticket among them; but not being able to agree upon the number to be selected, they requested a little girl to decide for them. She fixed upon No. 10,000. They did not like it, thinking the number too obvious, not sufficiently mysterious. She refused to amend her choice, declaring her conviction that the number would prove a lucky one. Whereupon, setting her down as a silly goose, they bought another ticket; but No. 10,000, as it happened, did turn up a prize of £20,000.

An odd incident was connected with a lottery ticket early in the present century. Baron D'Aguilar was requested by a friend to purchase for him No. 14,068, which he felt certain would prove a lucky one. The Baron could not fulfill the commission, for he found that this particular number was already sold. The number came up a prize of £20,000. So far there was vexation for Baron D'Aguilar's friend. On the other hand, the lucky winner (a draper in Cornhill) remained a long time without his money, owing to a blunder of his own. He had bought ten tickets, and had entered their numbers in a note-book as a memorandum; but he wrote 14,668, instead of 14,068, and remained long ignorant of the fact that that ticket had proved a lucky one.

The owner of White Conduit House, some sixty or seventy years ago, lost his all by lotteries, and became impoverished. Meeting a friend one day, he said he had a presentiment that a particular number would be a great prize; money was lent to him to buy; it came up a prize; he squandered the treasure, and died a beggar. A man, and his cousin, a married woman, clubbed their small means to buy a sixteenth of a lottery ticket; she went to the office to buy it, taking with her a little girl; the girl, being asked to select the number, fixed upon 2,324; she could give no particular reason, but adhered to her choice, declaring that the number would be a lucky one. It came up a prize of £10,000; the man went and received the due aliquot part, £625. Having some peculiar notions about the property or non-property of married women, he pocketed all the money; but the law afterward compelled him to share it with her. Charles Lamb tells a story of a gentleman who had purchased No. 1,069; passing a lottery office, he saw a placard announcing that that number had come up a £20,000 prize; he walked around St. Paul's, to cool his agitation before entering the office; on going back again, he found that he had mistaken 10,069 for 1,069.

The law had frequently to decide cases about lucky numbers. A lady (just before the abolition of lotteries in 1826) wished to purchase the number of the year in which she was born, 1792; finding this was sold, she bought one differing from it by 0 only, namely, 17,092. She was in the hall when, as she declared, No. 17,092 was audibly announced as a £30,000 prize; and she brought an action for the money; but it was proved that her ears or her imagination must have deceived her. In another case, one Mr. McKellar owed some kindness to his friend, Mr. Bellamy. He bought a quarter of a ticket, and said that Bellamy should have half the proceeds, if it turned up a prize. This was done twice over, but both tickets were blanks. Bellamy's daughter then dreamed that No. 5 would be a £20,000 prize; this number was not to be had; but "something told Bellamy to multiply his daughter's number by itself, and add 2 to it." This made 27. No. 27 was bought, and it was drawn a £20,000 prize. McKellar declared that he had not repeated his promise after the second failure, and a lawsuit was maintained to decide this point. Bellamy also claimed an additional percentage "for the ingenuity of his guess about No. 27."—*Chambers's Journal.*

CATTLE TRAVELING IN AUSTRALIA.—Often, while journeying, one meets or passes "traveling stock"—herds of more or less wild "beasts," and flocks of sheep, each marked with a tar T, to show that they are "traveling," i. e. moving from one place to another. The law enacts that stock may be taken along public thoroughfares, but must travel a certain number of miles in the day. It should be remembered that beyond the more settled districts land is not defended from the trespass of animals passing along, by hedges or fences; all is open; and so the law creates an imaginary boundary, leaving a width extending to two chains on each side the road, which is allowed to be fed on by traveling stock. To see that this important rule is observed, and for the prevention of dissemination of contagious diseases, each district has its "sheep inspector." These inspectors pass on word from one to another of any sheep traveling; and those in charge of the flocks are obliged to give notice of their approach to the managers of the various runs they pass through, in order that station shepherds, who feed along the road, may be forewarned, and thus save their own flocks being "boxed" with the traveling "lots." Sheep are very partial to making a "rush" toward any strange flock they may see, and should they succeed in reaching it, great confusion and trouble is the result. A traveling flock is usually tended by two or more men, with several horses. They camp near the flock at night, and then in the morning one of them starts the flock, leaving his mates to "roll up" and follow. Occasionally, in order to see that none are missing, the flock is counted; and this is accomplished by forming a long fence of branches, &c., taking in any fallen trees that may lie advantageously. The flock is then driven up to this with the aid of dogs, and counted as it passes through an aperture in the middle. As may be imagined, sheep traveling across a run, eating up grass and drinking up water, are, more especially in a bad season, a great nuisance, and the less that come, the better for the squatter.—*New Homes for the Old Country.*

GENERAL NOTES.

Senator Harlan says that he is not a candidate for Government Printer.

Philadelphia estimates that 2,996,458 persons visited Fairmount Park in 1872.

Recent heavy rains have greatly improved the wheat prospects in Northern Texas.

Ex-Gov. English is credited with a desire to go to Congress from the Second District of Connecticut.

Massachusetts steam railroads carried last year 36,059,663 passengers, and the street railroads 40,274,169.

Gen. Wade Hampton is to lecture on the life and character of Robert E. Lee, in Charleston, S. C., on Monday.

A Massachusetts woman who died a few days ago left nine helpless boys, five of whom are deaf and dumb.

A little child has died in Allegheny, Penn., and several others have been made ill, by eating cake which had been colored by aniline.

The Boston *Post* obscurely remarks that "Hans Andersen has recovered his eyes." Probably he has obtained a new pair of spectacles.

Kentucky is to have a State geologist, with two assistants, to make a complete geological, mineralogical, and chemical survey of the State.

The North Carolina Electoral College cost $801 60, and the Raleigh *Era* therefore condemns roundly this "useless, stupid, and nonsensical performance."

Gov. Julius Converse, of Vermont, has lost by death, within a fortnight, all the members of his household—his wife, his adopted daughter, and his wife's sister.

The Buffalo Historical Society has just held its eleventh annual meeting. Orlando Allen was elected President, and George S. Armstrong Corresponding Secretary.

A former slave, who died in Troy recently, apparently in great poverty, was found to have left in his trunk gold, bank notes, and certificates nearly to the value of $10,000.

Gov. Smith, of Georgia, has postponed indefinitely the election in the Fourth District of that State to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the death of Gen. A. R. Wright.

Ossian E. Dodge has replied to his wife's suit for divorce, denying all her allegations of cruelty and immorality, and bringing counter charges of gross immorality on her part, backed by numerous affidavits.

The Executive Committee of the Virginia State Agricultural Society has requested the Legislature to take active measures to promote the immigration of industrious settlers, with some capital.

Judge Colt, of Pittsfield, Mass., one of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, was yesterday taken to the small-pox hospital at Roxbury, having been attacked with the disease.

Gov. Moses, of South Carolina, says, in his message to the Legislature, that the Kuklux organizations in that State have all ceased to exist, and that the open exhibition of hostility to the State and Federal Governments which rendered these organizations possible, seems also to have passed away.

Jubal A. Early says he cannot be a candidate for Governor of Virginia, because he entertains views which would not only forbid his asking a special act of amnesty, but would prevent his holding any office, State or national, should a general act of amnesty be enacted.

Nine railroad corporations in Massachusetts last year divided ten per cent., two divided nine, three divided eight, three divided seven, six divided six per cent., seven divided less than six, and twenty-five made no dividends. The average net income from the year's doings was 6 3-10 per cent. on the investment.

The Washington *National Republican* thinks that the old land-owners of Virginia, instead of appealing for sympathy, should go to work and help themselves, first cutting up their huge unproductive plantations, inviting immigration, retaining the population they have, and treating their former slaves as men.

Ohio papers tell a pathetic story of a little boy, twelve years of age, who was adopted from a Home for the Friendless, and was made a cripple for life through the effects of a fever. He became languid, fearing that he was too great a burden to his benefactors, and obtaining possession of some rat-poison, swallowed it.

Miss Jennie Collins is desirous of establishing a school in Boston, to instruct unemployed girls in kitchen-work. Her plan is to take a large boarding-house or hotel, and there to teach young women in a practical way, how to cook, sew, wash, and do general house-work. She expects the house to be nearly self-sustaining.

Gov. Caldwell has appointed Hon. Kemp P. Battle, of Raleigh, Superintendent of Public Instruction in North Carolina. He is not a Republican, but says that he accepts the office intending to labor with earnest desire, as the State Constitution provides, to diffuse the light of knowledge equally and impartially among all the youth of the State, without bias of politics or bias of race.

The St. Louis *Republican* complains that neither of the present Senators of Missouri has paid enough attention to the material and business concerns of the State, and it thinks that Col. Bogy, though he is not a great man, nor a brilliant man, nor a profound statesman, nor several other things, will be a better representative of the agricultural, mining, and commercial affairs of the State than either of them.

A Massachusetts "medium," who is described as a young, industrious, and somewhat illiterate mechanic, is reported to be finishing the *Mystery of Edwin Drood*, at the dictation of the ghostly Boz. We are asked to believe that he never read the book, and "probably never heard of it;" but instantly recognized a picture of Dickens when shown to him as the face of the spirit who visits him, and "the glorious beauty of whose eyes is wonderful to behold."

A brave, honest old Mississippi planter, Mr. Job H. Curtis, wrote recently to a New-Orleans creditor as follows: "I owe you an old debt. When the war closed I closed with it, and could not pay you. I am sixty-nine years old, and have had a hard struggle to get along; but now I am happy to say that I can spare you one bale of cotton, and will ship it as soon as I can carry it to town. When sold, place proceeds to my credit."

Western papers remind us that it is not many months since a "Liberal" Senator said that he did not want to be elected Governor of Illinois, and added: "I want to go back to the Senate to confront those miserable apologists of Grant's—Morton, Conkling, and Cameron; I don't think any one of them will be re-elected, but if they are I want to be there to face them and fight them." They have all been re-elected; but Trumbull is succeeded by Oglesby.

The banking-house of Stehman, Clarkson & Co., known as the Mechanics' Bank, in Lancaster, Penn., was robbed of about $12,000 worth of bonds on Wednesday noon. From $50,000 to $60,000 in judgments and mortgages were also taken, but these, of course, are of no value to the thieves. The theft was committed while Mr. Joseph Clarkson was alone in the bank, and his attention engrossed by two well-dressed men who wished to sell $75 in gold and silver. The bonds belonged to private individuals, who had deposited them in the vault for security.

They had a funny meeting in Boston the other day. Rev. James Freeman Clarke read a short essay "on the souls of animals," introducing several stories of his own pets. An old gentleman in the audience added several incidents, and Mr. George T. Angell, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, then attempted to entertain the audience with an account of the transportation of animals in the United States, and also of the method of slaughtering cattle; but while he was pursuing the last topic, several ladies protested that they could listen no longer to the recital, and asked a change of the subject, which was done, but not much for the better, as Mr. Angell went on to speak of diseased meat.

A few persons went out, very good-naturedly, however, and the address was shortly afterward brought to a close. A social talk upon the general topic continued for some time.

FINE ARTS.

New Pictures and Statuary—Notes.

For various reasons, which it is not necessary to enumerate here, art matters are at the present moment in a very languishing condition in New-York. One reason no doubt is that the auction business has been greatly overdone. A sanguine dealer recently imported 400 pictures, many of them of considerable merit, and, after exhibiting them for several weeks, offered them at auction. The result was that about one-third of them were sold, and the remainder were sent to other cities, where it is possible purchasers for them, at reduced prices, may be found.

The importations of pictures for private galleries in this City, last year, were enormous, reaching over $1,000,000. We hear of one gentleman who paid duties on his importations to the amount of $10,000, and of others whose disbursements were almost in equal proportion. It is estimated that about $2,500,000 was spent by persons residing in this and other cities throughout the United States, last year, for oil-paintings and statuary alone, a large portion of which amount went to Europe. Besides this, very large sums were expended for engravings, chromos, lithographs, photographs, and water-color drawings. It is quite safe to say that the amount invested in the fine arts this year will not reach two-thirds of the amount disbursed in 1872.

NEW PICTURES.

At the Goupil gallery, we notice a picture by Mr. W. T. Richards, of Philadelphia, just finished, giving a view of the lovely scenery of the Wissahickon. We have in the foreground a placid stream, hedged in by rocks and overhanging woods, and stretching far back into the cool, dark depths of the forest, where a tiny waterfall shows the source from which the river springs. The principal charm about this composition is its purity of color, its admirable aerial perspective, and its artistic distribution of light and shade. Nor does the minute elaboration with which the foliage of the trees and the texture of the rocks is worked up detract from the harmony of the whole, as is too often the case. The foreground might perhaps have been a little stronger, but, taking it altogether, Mr. Richards' latest work is certainly one of his best, and is worthy of more than usual notice.

In the same gallery we observe specimens by Hamon, Jules Goupil, James Hart, and Walter Satterlee. The last, "Hope, Love and Faith," though somewhat crude in color, shows thought and capability of design. A strong picture by Fromentin, rich in color, bold and free in drawing and broadly touched; a "Turkish Woman," by Ed. Dubufe, and two small groups in marble, by Angelini, "Summer and Autumn," will attract attention. Both groups are most elaborately executed and strong in expression.

At the Schaus Gallery we notice some excellent engravings of two of Faed's most recent and most charming works, with etchings of several of Landseer's designs. At the Snedecor Gallery are some good specimens of the Spanish-Roman School of water colorists, who are fast approaching the French and English schools in richness of color and solidity of work, while surpassing them in variety of design.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The pictures belonging to the late Mr. Townley are on exhibition at the Arcadian Club. The collection comprises some excellent examples by William Hart, Nehlig, Inness, T. L. Smith, Coleman, and others, with one or two water-colors by English artists of merit. Additions will be made to the collection, and the whole will be sold at auction for the benefit of Mr. Townley's family.

The annual sale of pictures for the benefit of the Artists' Fund will take place during the month at the Somerville Gallery.

The Water-color exhibition at the Academy of Design will be open on the 5th prox.

A collection of oil-paintings, the property of the late Joseph H. Higginson, of Brooklyn, are on view at the Art Gallery, No. 817 Broadway.

In March next, some 20,000 engravings of Turner's work will be sold under the hammer in London by the Messrs. Christie. The plates themselves, which are said to be in excellent condition, will also be disposed of.

A proposition has been made to convey the obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle to London, and place it on the new Thames Embankment. The cost of the transfer would be about $75,000.

The New President of the Swiss Republic.

The new President of the Swiss Republic has entered on his duties. The Swiss *Times* gives a sketch of the mode of appointment to the office and of its new incumbent. It says: "The mode by which the President of the Swiss Confederation is elected, though it lacks the directly popular elements which make the choice of a President of the United States so exciting to the nation, has an advantage which its admirers are not slow to insist upon. The successful candidate is chosen by the Federal Assembly, elected by the people, without immediate reference to its duty of selecting a head of the State. Accordingly, if he is carried to power by a less powerful manifestation of the popular will than in America, at least the process of election is untroubled by the turmoil of popular passion. The Federal Assembly, composed of the Conseil National and the Conseil des Etats—substantially corresponding to the American House of Representatives and Senate—chooses early in its session the President of the Confederation for the ensuing year, and the distinguished citizen upon whom their choice fell nearly a month ago takes office today. M. Paul Céresole, who has thus been called at an early age to fill the chief place in the Republic, was born on the 7th of November, 1832, at Friedrichsdorf, near Frankfort, where his father, M. Auguste Céresole, had lived for some years as pastor of the Reformed Church. He is the second of seven sons, and all his brothers have been in some way distinguished in their respective careers. The eldest is Consul at Venice, two are doctors, another is a cavalry officer, another a barrister, and another is a pastor at Vevey. The family by the father's side is of Piedmontese origin, while the mother is German, and it is to the early familiarity thus gained with her native language that the subject of this sketch owes his perfect knowledge of that tongue. His earliest studies were pursued under the direction of his accomplished father, and were continued in the classics at Neuchâtel, and at the Academy at Lausanne. It was in the latter city that he studied law, and there he received a licentiates diploma in 1856. As one of his juvenile distinctions, it may be mentioned that during this period he was chosen President of the Society of Belles Lettres at Lausanne. He was called to the Bar in 1858, and commenced practice at Vevey in the same year." The *Swiss Times* goes on to speak in high terms of the character and qualifications of the new Chief Magistrate.

Challenge of English to French Boot-Makers.

The Society of Arts some time since, in their debates, attacked the skill of English boot and shoe makers, and made it appear that the French workmen excelled the English and Irish St. Crispins in every way. This stricture led to a challenge through the only paper devoted to shoe-making, *St. Crispin*, to the like journal at Paris, the *Moniteur de la Cordonnerie*, to any amount of money that the English would beat the French. A reply has been received from Paris; and this international match is taken up in earnest, and will create some interest both in France and England. The following are the conditions laid down by the French workmen: "The men, both French and English, should perform their work in the presence of a jury, who should decide whether it be in London, Paris, or say midway, at Boulogne. About fifteen hours should be allowed for the making of a man's boot, or in exceptional cases two days might be granted. For a woman's boot, with leather heel, twelve hours should be given. We are ready to engage with any English workmen on these terms. On the first day we should make a white satin shoe with Louis XV. heel, and a short boot, (*bottine*,) with colored silk, with heel of the same stuff. The second day a Turkish slipper (*une mule babouche*) with Louis XV. heel, the fore-part of cork, to be covered with silk. All the heels and everything except lasts ought to be made by the same workmen. The jury to decide upon the points of speed and quality of workmanship; and we in Paris hope the men of England will meet us in France in a good spirit." This reply has been sent by *St. Crispin*, in London, to Stafford, Norwich, Northampton, and Bristol, and so far as London goes the men are anxious to meet the French, but wish heavy work to come in, as it is a fact that English strong boots are made in this country, exported to France, and imported to London as French manufacture.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment (Highlanders) will assemble in fatigue uniform at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, for instruction and drill.

The reception by the Twenty-second Regiment will take place at the Academy of Music on Monday evening.

On Wednesday evening a committee of the officers of the Ninth Regiment, consisting of Col. C. R. Braine, Lieut.-Col. Hitchcock, and Capts. Van Wyck and Pryer, visited the residence of ex-Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. John H. Wilcox, for the purpose of presenting him, on behalf of the old officers of the regiment, with a testimonial. Col. Wilcox was elected Colonel of the Ninth in 1866, and resigned in 1870. At his resignation it was voted to present him with a suitable testimonial, in the shape of a handsomely engrossed and framed set of resolutions. Col. Hitchcock made the presentation speech, to which Gen. Wilcox responded. During the evening Col. Wilcox presented Col. Hitchcock with a costly gold badge of unique design, won by the Colonel when he was Captain, for recruiting the largest number of men.

Capt. Lassing has taken command of Company A. of the Sixth. An election for non-commissioned officers will be held at an early day, and for civil officers on the 22d inst. at Nilsson Hall.

The left wing of the Seventy-first is ordered to assemble at the State Arsenal on Monday evening for drill and instruction.

Committees have been appointed for the purpose of organizing the Military Riding Club of the First Division, National Guard.

A reunion of the Hawkins Zouaves will take place on the 8th prox. About 150 of the members of this organization are still living.

The Fifth has made a claim against the State of $18,000 for money expended for uniforms worn out during the war.

First Lieut. Curtis has been elected Captain of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment.

A bill asking for the modest sum of $175,000, for the construction of an armory for the Thirteenth Regiment, has been introduced into the State Legislature.

At the first annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, on Tuesday evening, Col. Church was in the chair, and about fifty members were present. On motion of Gen Shaler, a committee was appointed to nominate directors to fill the vacancies in the Board, who reported, nominating the following gentlemen, who were unanimously elected: For Directors of the Third Class (term expiring 1876)—John B. Woodward, Geo. W. Wingate, A. W. Craven, Wm. G. Ward, Henry J. Cullen. For Directors of the Second Class (term expiring 1874)—John N. Partridge, Samuel W. Johnson. For Directors of the First Class (term expiring 1875)—Franz Sigel, Watson C. Squire, D. W. Judd. The Secretary, Capt. Geo. W. Wingate, then presented his report, giving a full history of the Association, from which it appears that the Association owns $42,000 of real estate, $4,000 of targets, and prizes to a similar amount, and has $5,000 in its treasury. The Association has no salaried officers, with the exception of a Secretary's assistant, who receives $250 per annum. Dr. Gatling has presented to it one of his celebrated guns, valued at $2,000, as a regimental prize. Remington & Co. have given it twenty-five gold-mounted rifles, valued at $75 each; and it has received assurances of many others, so that its prize-list at its Spring match will prove well worth competing for. With a view of building up local rifle associations, which should act as auxiliaries to this, and send their best shots to compete at the matches, the directors have established a regulation that such associations, or any military organization, (outside the limits of the First and Second Division Districts,) by paying not less than $25 a year, shall be entitled to a membership for every $1 50 paid, and to have their matches published in the proceedings of the Association. A branch association has been formed at Albany.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, called to convene in Elmira, on the 22d and 23d of January, will assemble at 12½ P. M., on Wednesday, the 22d, at Stancliff Hall, Baldwin-street, Elmira, N. Y. Head-quarters will be established at the Rathbun House, corner of Water and Baldwin streets. The Department Council of Administration will meet at the Rathbun House at 8 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, 21st inst.

An attempt was made on the 15th inst. to elect a Colonel for the Tenth Regiment. An informal ballot was held, and Brevet Major and Capt. Charles E. Davis received twelve votes, Capt. John W. Mullen nine votes, and Adjt. Horatio P. Stacpole two votes. A formal ballot was then held, which resulted in a tie vote, Major Davis and Capt. Mullen each having thirteen votes. When the result of the vote was announced, several officers having gone home, the election was postponed indefinitely.

Inspector-General Morris has commenced making a thorough inspection of the troops of the State by orders from the Commander-in-Chief.

Col. Mason, chief of the Fifth Brigade Staff, Second Division, has resigned.

The Governor of Maine has appointed the following gentlemen on his staff:

Brig.-Gen. Benjamin B. Murray, Jr., Adjutant-General, Acting Quartermaster and Pay-master General; Brig.-Gen. James A. Hall, Inspector-General; Col. Adoniram J. Bilbings, Assistant Surgeon-General; Col. Elias Milliken, Assistant Commissary-General; Col. J. Manchester Haynes, Assistant Judge-Advocate-General.

Aids—Lieut.-Col. Alexander B. Sumner, Lieut.-Col. Frederick E. Shaw, Lieut.-Col. John W. Atwell, Lieut.-Col. George W. Parker.

Major Henry A. Shorey, Military Secretary.

The annual report of the California State Militia, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1872, has been filed at head-quarters. From the report we gather the following statistics:

The staff of the Commander-in-Chief consists of 11 commissioned officers; Adjutant-General's Staff, 2; Major-General's Staff, 12. The First Brigade has 11 commissioned officers and no companies. The Second Brigade is composed of 4 regiments and 26 companies. It has 122 commissioned officers and 1,446 privates, the total number of enlisted officers, privates, and musicians being 1,957, against 2,141 at the last return. The Third Brigade has 1 company, 14 commissioned officers, and 47 privates. The Fourth Brigade numbers 1 regiment, 8 companies, 45 commissioned officers, and 807 privates. The Fifth Brigade has 1 company, 13 commissioned officers, and 55 privates. The Sixth Brigade has 11 officers and no company.

Recapitulation.—General and staff officers, 89; battalion, field, and staff officers, 38; 4 cavalry companies, 16 officers and 248 men; 2 artillery companies, 10 officers and 129 men; 30 infantry companies, with 241 officers and 2,033 men. Total, 36 companies, 2,419 men, making in the aggregate 2,660, against 2,944 at the date of the last report.

The Maryland Militia laws remain, it is said, just as they were first enacted. They direct infantrymen to arm themselves with flint muskets, and dragoons to protect themselves by breastplates.

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Term of the Superintendent Defined—An Exhaustive Opinion from William M. Evarts.

The following opinion of Mr. William M. Evarts, in which Judge Porter concurs, in reference to the term of office of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, will be read with interest by the public:

I have examined the act organizing the Insurance Department, passed April 15, 1859, but to take effect only from Jan. 1, 1860, and have compared it with the general legislation of the State affecting the appointment to the duration of and the vacation of office, (by resignation or otherwise,) with a view of determining the precise position of the present incumbent of the office of Superintendent of the Insurance Department, recently appointed upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the office by resignation. I have no doubt that the intention of the act referred to was to establish an office with a fixed term, which was to have its commencement with the political year, and the dates for filling which should concur, from time to time, with the same political period. The substantial and valuable considerations of public policy, sufficiently obvious, which led to this original constitution of the office, almost necessarily require a construction of the organizing act which would preserve this feature of the office, and this harmony with the general official system of the State. There is but one way to secure this result, and that is, to regard a vacancy occurring in the office during the running of an official term as presenting only the unexpired current term as the period for which the new appointment can be or should be made.

The opposite opinion leaves the well-considered legislation of the State, which has carefully fixed the commencement and termination of the office suitably for the concurrent action, in filling it, of the Executive, with that of the Senate at its annual constitutional sessions, liable to the control of accident or of private voluntary arrangements between office-holders. It is certainly sufficiently objectionable that the system established by the statutes for the duration of this and other administrative offices, should be thrown out of harmony with the orderly and responsible exercise of political authority, as lodged by the constitution, by the casualty of the death of an incumbent. It is quite unnecessary to impute any larger consequences to such casualty than the natural necessity of supplying the vacancy thus created by filling the incomplete term, leaving the legislative and constitutional system of the office underanged. Certainly, the intendment is to be against a construction of act, which gives to the casualty of the death of an incumbent of the office the effect of permanently repealing the essential features of the official term which define its commencement and close with the political year. But when voluntary resignation of an incumbent is looked to as having authority to derange the system of the statute and the constitution to which the statute conforms its provisions, the repugnance to a construction which makes such a result possible, is greatly increased. As this office, in common with many other administrative offices, by its term of three years, overreaches the gubernatorial term of two years, private combinations, at the will of office-holders, may supersede the will of the people, as shown in the election, and by arranging at will the commencement of a new three years' term of office in the gift of the out-going Administration, defeat the legislative and constitutional policy of fixed terms in duration, commencement, and close, and deprive the incoming Administration of the authority which the popular will has conferred upon it.

The only answer that I understand to be made to this reasoning, and the construction of the statute which it requires, is that the terms of the statute in establishing the commencement of the office and its duration do not explicitly prescribe that upon their occurrence vacancies in the office shall be filled only for the unexhausted term for which the retiring incumbent held, and that the question, therefore, of the duration of the office of the present incumbent is an open one. Probably there would be a general concurrence of opinion that proper legislation should relieve the question from any uncertainty and embarrassment, and establish the office in the future upon the footing of a fixed periodicity of the office for regular appointments, and limiting appointments to casual vacancies so as to expire with the term in which the vacancies occurred. As the office of Superintendent of the Insurance Department is of statutory creation, it is competent for the Legislature to determine the tenure of the present incumbent, as well as to establish the true rule of the office for the future, and there can be no circumstances more suitable for its intervention than those which attend the appointment of the present incumbent, upon the occurrence of a vacancy by resignation of his predecessor. So important has this maintenance of the fixed terms of office appeared in the political experience of this country, that several of the States which have recently formed constitutions have secured the desired object by proper provisions limiting the appointment to fill vacancies to the unexpired term.

I have examined the text of a bill (being substantially that introduced by Mr. Alvord at the last session of the Legislature, as modified to meet the present situation,) having for its objects a remedy for the evils in the management of the Insurance Department, developed by the investigations of the last Winter, and the definition of the term of the present incumbent of the office of Superintendent of the Insurance Department, (as terminating in three years from the date of the appointment of his predecessor, upon whose resignation during his term the present incumbent was appointed,) and providing the true rule for filling vacancies, in explicit terms, for the future. It seems to me properly drawn and effectual to secure the objects desired. WM. M. EVARTS.

NEW-YORK, Jan 13, 1873.

I have examined the questions considered in the foregoing opinion and fully concur in the reasoning and conclusions of Mr. Evarts, and in the propriety of the legislation he recommends.

JAN. 13, 1873. JOHN K. PORTER.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Important Resolutions Respecting the New Court-House.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon. Supervisor Vance presided.

Various claims for payment were read and referred to the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms. The following letter from the Comptroller was received and referred to the Committee on County Offices:

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 18, 1873.

The undersigned has been informed that the Commissioners of the New Court-house have no legal existence or right to act as such Commissioners; nor any right to contract debts or take charge of the said Court-house. He is informed that one or more persons claim now to be employed by said Court-house Commissioners, and that unless some action is taken thereon by your honorable body, spurious claims will be conceived without any real merit, and presented for payment. Large claims have been already presented for pretended services, and practices have heretofore been carried on by said Commissioners by means of which the public interests have greatly suffered. It is most desirable that no further occasion or opportunity should be given either to entrap innocent parties or to aid in the manufacture of claims against the County. The undersigned, therefore, most respectfully suggests that the Board of Supervisors take such action as may be considered advisable, to secure the proper care of the said Court-house, and that such notice may be given and such measures taken as will best protect the public interest.

With great respect.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

Another letter from the Controller was referred to the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms. After referring to an inclosed list of armories and drill-rooms, with rents, leases, &c., the Controller says:

"There is no doubt that several of these leases were entered into under circumstances indicating fraud, or grossly extravagant rents. It is very necessary that some means be taken to protect the treasury against the unjust demands which, having assumed some of the forms of law, are urged by the claimants under these leases. I have constantly objected to the payment of these rents, in cases where I deemed them excessive, and now have to request that the Board of Supervisors take means to have these leases vacated and set aside, wherever there are indications that they are unconscionable and unjust."

Supervisor Cooper moved the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Whereas, There is good reason to believe that many of the leases of the armories and drill-rooms, claimed to have been entered into by or on behalf of the County, are fraudulent and grossly excessive in the rents received by them—

Resolved, That the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms be and is hereby authorized to employ counsel on behalf of this Board, to take such measures as, in his judgment, may be necessary to obtain the cancelment of said leases, and to adjust and settle the rent hereafter to be collected thereon.

The following was submitted by Supervisor Vance, and adopted:

Resolved, That this Board resume entire control of the new Court-house, and of the care and maintenance thereof, and that the Committee on County Offices be directed to inquire into, and report upon, the present condition of the building, and upon the work required to be done, and to prevent injury thereto by the elements or otherwise.

Resolved, That the Controller be and is hereby requested to give notice of every person claiming to be employed by the Supervisors or any other authority, in the work of completing said new County Court-house, and that no claims will be recognized or paid for or on account of any pretended services, supplies, or materials, which may be rendered or furnished, other than upon the approval of said Committee.

The Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms recommended the following resolution, and it was adopted without debate:

Resolved, That the resolution of the Board adopted Dec. 19, 1872, assigning the Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York State National Guard to the building known as the Glass Hall, in Thirty-fourth-street, be rescinded, and that the Sixth Regiment New-York State National Guard be assigned to said building as their armory; and that the resolution adopted Dec. 19, 1872, assigning the Sixth Regiment to Nilsson Hall be rescinded, and that the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms be authorized and directed to cause the Sixth Regiment to remove forthwith from Nilsson Hall to Glass Hall.

A resolution by Supervisor Ottendorfer was adopted, requiring claimants for payment for work or materials, to produce a written order, stating when and by whom the requisition was made and approved. Also, a resolution by Supervisor Monheimer, requesting the appointment of a Committee of five to watch over bills introduced into the Legislature having any bearing upon the interests of the City. The meeting then adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1873.

Mr. Moore, of Illinois, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill to revise the Pension laws, which was discussed in the morning hour.

PENSION LAWS—LAND TITLES IN IOWA.

The bill to revise the Pension laws in some particulars was passed, and then the House proceeded to vote under the operation of the previous question on the bill that was pending at the adjournment yesterday, to quiet land titles in Iowa.

The bill was passed by yeas 94 to nays 70. It provides that the title to the lands in the State of Iowa, heretofore approved and testified by the Department of the Interior for railroad purposes, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the City of Davenport, via Iowa City, to Council Bluffs, under the grants made by Congress according to the adjustments thereof made at the General Land Office, shall be confirmed to the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, and there assigns the corporations to whom the lands were certified. This act is to be construed as conveying only any reversionary or other interest which the United States may have in the lands, and all lands settled upon in good faith and now occupied by homesteads or pre-emption settlers are to be excluded from its operations.

The House then proceeded to the call of committees for bills of a private character. A large number of such bills were reported and disposed of.

Without proceeding to any other business, the House at 3¾ adjourned.

The Kelsey Outrage at Huntington—Decision of Justice Montfort.

Since the night of the 4th of November last, when Charles G. Kelsey was seized in a public highway in Huntington, Long Island, by a band of disguised men, taken to the yard of a private residence, tarred and feathered, and otherwise brutally abused, that town has been in a condition of ferment. The circumstances of the case—one of the most remarkable that ever occurred in this section of the country—have been fully narrated, and have been brought out with great minuteness in an investigation held before Justice Montfort. The disappearance of Kelsey, who has not been heard from since the night of the outrage, has added interest to this investigation, which has almost necessarily taken the form of a criminal examination—the object being, if possible, to learn not only who committed the outrage, but the fate of Kelsey, a large portion of the community, including Kelsey's relatives, being strongly of the opinion that he had died in consequence of the abuse to which he had been subjected. The persons under examination were Dr. Banks, Claudius C. Prime, and Royal Sammis, the latter the reputed accepted lover of the young woman whom Kelsey was alleged to have insulted, and all three prominent citizens of the place. The investigation extended over a period of about two weeks, and was very searching in its character, the impression at the close being that the testimony would hardly warrant the holding of the persons named, or either of them, for the tarring and feathering outrage, or for its conjectured result. Justice Montfort, however, reserved his decision from Wednesday week, when the investigation closed, until yesterday. There had been rumors freely circulated for some time previous that the Justice proposed, in any event, to hold the three accused persons for trial, as responsible in the fullest degree, and the Court-room was consequently very much crowded. Justice Montfort entered the room at 2 o'clock P. M., and the defendants being present, at once rendered his decision, which was that he should hold the defendants for riot and commit them to await the action of the Grand Jury of Suffolk County. Benj. W. Downing, counsel for the defendants, on their behalf stated that he believed that the Justice had erred in his decision, and asked that the commitment be given to the officer, and that they would apply for a writ of habeas corpus, to be returnable on Monday, the defendants in the meantime to remain in the custody of the officer.

THE GREAT STORM.

Further Accounts of the Suffering and Loss of Life in Minnesota.

From the St. Paul Press, Jan. 14.

As intimated in the *Press* immediately after the subsidence of the terrible storm of last week, the record of the disasters to life and property resulting therefrom is thoroughly sickening to contemplate. While every section of the State contributes a portion of the harrowing details, the entire western frontier of Minnesota sends up a return of dead, missing, and maimed, which seems more like the carnage of battle than the result of an erratic and wonderful commotion of the elements. The accounts agree in representing the storm as traveling with remarkable velocity, and enveloping those caught in its deadly meshes, almost before they could turn their steps homeward. To illustrate the power of the wind in exposed localities, the statement is made that sleighs were overturned and men prostrated as though they were nothing more than straws in the path of the gale. The destruction of life is greatly attributable to the suddenness of its appearance and its tremendous motion—the degree of cold not being as great as in many preceding it, but which have not made a tithe of the awful havoc. There is little room to doubt that the major portion of the list of casualties and deaths was completed in all its saddening chapters, between 4 o'clock on that fatal Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, and as but few could be so foolhardy as to venture on journeys while it was raging, it is reasonable to suppose that the deaths and suffering are confined to those surprised by it while at a distance from home.

IN THE MINNESOTA VALLEY.

A few well-authenticated cases of freezing occurred near St. Peter. Gentlemen who returned here yesterday state that it is yet impossible to make anything like a correct estimate of those who have perished or become disabled. Narrow escapes from death and permanent injury are too numerous for more than a general reference, and it is feared that hundreds of cattle and horses have been destroyed throughout the line of frontier settlements, extending from the Red River of the North to the Missouri.

Mr. Drake, in charge of the telegraph-office at Mankato, stated on Sunday that the astounding total of thirty-four persons had been returned as frozen to death in the settlements along the line of the St. Paul and Sioux City alone, during the prevalence of the storm, while a number of additional are reported missing whose fates are unknown.

New-Ulm reports present a scene which cannot be adequately pictured. A man who left Nicollet for New-Ulm at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon was found frozen dead in his sleigh. Another man was found frozen, standing by his barn door near Ulm. Two more are reported to have been found dead. Another is supposed to be lost. His team came home without him. It is feared that many more fatal cases will be reported, as there were over 100 teams in New-Ulm that started out in various directions for home as the storm came on.

A school-boy at New-Ulm left school about 3 o'clock Tuesday, and on Friday afternoon the body of the poor lad was found on the wind-beaten prairies, eight miles from his sorrowing home. Another man was found dead on the railroad track between St. Peter and New-Ulm.

THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC.

A number of cases of freezing have been reported on the main line of the St. Paul and Pacific Road—some of them in telegraphic dispatches, and others by private individuals. Many of these are undoubtedly exaggerated, but bare facts are enough to horrify and appall. The storm in the vicinity of Litchfield is thus described in the last issue of the *Ledger*:

"About noon the rain changed to snow, but the air was still warm and damp, with the wind in the south. About 3 o'clock the wind changed to the north. In less than twenty minutes it changed from warm Spring weather to the worst wintry storm we ever witnessed. The wind blew a perfect hurricane, and the snow filled the air so that a person could not see more than twenty feet. The morning being so pleasant, many farmers were in town, and many of them started for home before the storm came up, and doubtless suffered—many, perhaps, being frozen—for it seemed as though it were impossible for a man to be out in the storm for half an hour without freezing to death. Those who were in town when the storm had set in remained, there being a dozen or fifteen Scandinavians, who slept in Heard's store, besides many who stopped at the hotels and other places in the village."

Enough is known to establish the character of the late hurricane of snow, as the most terrible and disastrous which has ever swept over the North-west since its first settlement. Among the cases reported last evening by gentlemen arriving from the interior of the State, are the following: Mr. G. W. Clarke, traveling salesman for P. F. McQuillan, weathered the storm at a station near Alexandria, and pronounces it as furious beyond description. Between Alexandria and Fergus Falls, eight persons are reported frozen. Cattle have been found dead or buried in drifts, whose owners are still missing. One woman, living near Alexandria, remained two nights and one day in a sleigh, and was found alive, but so terribly frozen that death is certain. Her husband and father, who started with her, on Tuesday, were found dead near the spot where she was discovered.

A PLEASANT INCIDENT.

A school-teacher at Judson, Blue Earth County, Hugh Jones—and he deserves the record—refused to permit his scholars to leave the school-house, and kept them there forty-eight hours, in safety and comfort—procuring food and bed-clothing from a neighbor named John J. Griffiths. This is a cheering example of good judgment, interest in the safety of the little ones under his charge, and courage to provide for their wants even at the risk of suffering danger. There were from thirty to forty children in the school—and the number affords an indication of how much Mr. Jones had to do, to clothe, feed, and warm them. One man living near Judson left his horses in a piece of woods, and saved himself by remaining in a straw stack twenty-four hours. One horse was frozen. A man driving a yoke of oxen from Lake Crystal to Butternut Valley, found partial safety in a stack, but the cattle were frozen.

BROOKLYN'S NEW CHARTER.

The Work of the Committee of One Hundred.

The Committee of One Hundred, in Brooklyn, have nearly completed their labors on the new charter, and it is almost ready for presentation to the Legislature. The document creates five new wards, which embody New-Lots, Flatbush, Flatlands, New-Utrecht, and Gravesend, which are at present outside the city limits. The charter also provides that the legislative power of the Common Council shall be vested in the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. The administrative power shall be vested in the Mayor and heads of departments, which are twelve in number, and to consist of the Departments of Finance, Assessment, Collection, Law, Treasury, Police and Excise, Health, Fire and Buildings, Parks, Education, and Maps, Surveys, and Repairs.

In May, 1875, the Mayor shall nominate and appoint a Collector of Taxes, Assessments, and Water Rates, who shall hold office for one year from the first day of July. Annual salary, $10,000. He shall be the head of the Department of Collection, and shall collect and receive all moneys that may be or become due to the City for taxes, assessments, and water rates, which, together with all moneys deposited for the redemption of real property sold for taxes and assessments, he, on the same day on which he receives them, shall pay them to the Treasurer.

The Mayor's salary shall be $10,000 per annum. There shall be a Controller elected for a term of two years, who shall draw a salary of $10,000 per annum, and shall be the head of the Finance Department. The prominent provisions of the charter are as follows:

In the Department of Assessment it is provided that the term of office of the present Assessors shall expire on the 1st day of January, 1874.

The Mayor shall nominate and, with the approval and consent of the Board of Aldermen, appoint eight Assessors, who shall hold office for two years.

On the first day of January, 1875, the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, shall appoint a Treasurer, who shall hold office for one year, and receive a salary of $6,000; before entering upon duties of his office, shall execute a bond to the City of Brooklyn, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Controller, in the sum of $200,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. He shall receive and deposit daily, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, all moneys belonging to the city in such banks and trust companies, upon such terms, and in such proportions or amounts as said Commissioners may direct, to the credit of the city; and all interest that may accrue on all moneys so deposited shall belong to and be credited to the city.

On the first of January next, and every two years thereafter, the Mayor shall nominate, and, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, appoint a proper person to be the Attorney and Counsel for the Corporation, who shall be the head of the Law Department. He shall have the management, charge, and control of all the law business of the Corporation, and the departments thereof, and all the law business in which the city shall be interested.

On the first day of January next, and annually thereafter, the Mayor shall nominate and, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, appoint a proper person, to be called the Police Commissioner of Brooklyn, who shall be the head of the Department of Police. His term of office shall commence on the first day of January, 1874. He shall receive an annual salary of $10,000.

The salaries of the force are named as follows:

Chief of Police	$3,500	Stenographic clerk	$1,500
Superintendent	3,000	Treasurer	2,500
Captains	2,000	Police Surgeon	2,250
Sergeants	1,200	Clerk to Chief	1,000
Patrolmen	1,000	Drill Captain	1,100
Chief clerk	2,500	Doorman	800
Deputy clerk	1,500	License clerk	2,000
Property clerk	1,200		

There shall be a Commissioner of Streets, Water, and Sewerage, who shall be elected at the next general election, and every two years thereafter. His term of office shall commence on the 1st day of January next after his election; he shall receive an annual salary of $10,000. He shall be the head of the Department of Streets, Water, and Sewerage, and shall have all the powers and perform all the duties of the present Board of City Works, in relation to the opening, widening or regulating, grading, regrading, paving, repaving, flagging, reflagging, laying crosswalks, draining, sewering, cleaning and lighting the streets and avenues and public places, with such other duties as may from time to time be prescribed for him by the Common Council, not inconsistent with his office, provided that no contract for any work or improvement shall be entered into, or any liabilities whatever incurred without authority of the Common Council, in each and every case.

The Mayor shall nominate, and, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, appoint an Auditor, at a salary of $5,000. It shall be his duty to examine all bills presented against the city for payment.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

Inspecting the Public Schools and Other Buildings in the City—Decrease in the Number of Pupils.

The alarm about the condition of the Public School buildings does not appear to have abated, and the attendance of scholars during last week was considerably less than during any previous week of the past six months. The inspection has developed, not only that the precautions against fire and the means of egress are insufficient in a great number of the schools, but that the sanitary condition of the latter is such as to be dangerous to the general health of the pupils. The matter will be brought to the notice of the Board of Health, and the Superintendent of Buildings proposes to enforce the necessary precautions against fire, and also to enforce improvements in the mode of egress.

The following reports were received from the Inspectors of the Department of Buildings, yesterday:

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Ward school No. 6, located No. 81 Thompson-street—In ordinary condition. Ventilation—Class-rooms, third floor, poorly ventilated, being very dark and unsuitable for that purpose. Water-closets built of wood and offensive. General surroundings of building bad. Heated by wood-stoves in class-rooms properly protected from wood-work. Front stairs consist of two separate flights, of wood, two feet four inches wide, running from yard to second story. One flight stone stairs, two feet four inches wide, inclosed with brick walls from yard to second and third stories on rear. One wooden stairs, three feet wide, on southerly side outside. One stone stairs, two feet four inches wide from yard to second-story, in rear. Class-room doors open inwardly. Although the building has sufficient stairways to accommodate the number of scholars (150) they are arranged so that, in case of fire occurring on the ground floor in front, all means of egress would be cut off. Recommended that doors be arranged to open outwardly, that a proper stairway of stone, inclosed, be substituted for the one now in front; also, ventilation throughout be improved and slate substituted for wood in water closets, and the same properly ventilated.

Primary School No. 12, located at Nos. 9, 9, and 11 Downing-street—Foundation and upper walls in good condition. Ventilation fines very good; light also good. Heated by five hot air furnaces, in good order and safely protected. Ceilings in good order throughout. Exits—Main stairs in front, constructed of wood, four feet three inches wide, extending to all floors; two flights stone stairs, three feet six inches wide, on easterly side, and two flights on westerly side, of same description, all inclosed with brick walls and running to all floors. Attendance about 800; can be dismissed in three minutes.

Primary School No. 24, No. 99 Horatio-street—Foundation and upper walls good, first-story used as playground. Ventilation good, with exception of rear class-rooms, third-story. Light not good. Heated by four hot air furnaces in good and safe condition. Exit—Double wooden stairs in front, two feet six inches wide, and single stairs, three feet wide, half way to third story, whence they continue to third-story double. Stone stairs at rear east side, three feet three inches wide, from playground to third-story. Same on west side. These stone stairs both open into the playground, and from thence, by side doors to street, and are sufficient in case of fire. Class-room doors all open inwardly. Recommended that doors be altered to open outwardly, that slate be substituted for wood in water-closets, and that light and ventilation be improved where imperfect.

Primary School No. 25, No. 546 Greenwich-street—In ordinary condition; ventilation bad; heated by wood stoves in each room, properly protected by tin shields. Exit—Two separate flights of wooden stairs in front, two feet five inches wide, extending from yard to second story; one flight stone stairs, two feet four inches wide, inclosed with brick walls, extending from yard to second and third stories, on rear; one flight wooden stairs, three feet wide, on south side of building, outside; one flight stone stairs, two feet four inches wide, from yard to second story in rear, class-room doors open inwardly. Although there is a sufficient number of stairways to accommodate the number of scholars (400,) they are so arranged that in case of fire on the ground floor in front all means of egress would be cut off. Recommended that class-room doors be arranged to open outwardly, a proper stairway of stone, inclosed, be substituted for the inadequate one now in front of building; that the ventilation be improved throughout, and that the wooden water-closet be replaced with slate and properly ventilated.

BUILDINGS IN BROADWAY AND OTHER STREETS.

The following buildings, in addition to those already reported, were found to require fire-escapes:

In Broadway—Nos. 569, 571, 571½, 573, 575, W. B. Astor; Nos. 577, 579, 581, Astor estate; Nos. 583, 585, C. D. Fredricks; No. 588, Douglas & Co.; No. 591, Dr. A. Wagstaff; No. 595, Mr. Jones; No. 597, J. R. Lawrence; No. 599, J. W. Strong; No. 601, Mr. Mitchell; No. 603, Charles Knox; Nos. 605, 607, 609, Horace S. Ely.

In West Houston-street—Nos. 7, 9, Horace S. Ely; No. 13, King & Son; Nos. 15, 17, T. W. Strong.

In Water-street—No. 189, James H. Titus; Nos. 185, 187, J. Manning; No. 193, C. C. Brooks; No. 197, C. V. Rosevelt; Nos. 199 to 205, Truman & Peabody.

In Burling-slip—Nos. 7, 9, 11, Walter Brown.

In Pearl-street—No. 240, Dr. W. H. Jackson; Nos. 242, 244, E. N. Tailer; No. 258, W. T. Blodgett.

In Church-street, corner of Thomas-street, James Mooney; Nos. 116, 122, Sonneborn & Co.

In Duane-street—No. 127, Phelps & Son; Nos. 131, 133, 135, Samuel M. Leanage; No. 123, Martin Bates; No. 145, W. R. Foster; No. 147, Charles Knox; No. 149, J. Van Houten.

In Warren-street—No. 49, Samuel Wood; No. 51, Waiting estate; No. 57, John Bogle.

In Barclay-street—No. 78, Joseph Hall.

In Fulton-street—Nos. 238, T. Bohee; No. 234, Chas. Deering.

In Dey-street—No. 42, New-York Steam Bakery; No. 46, Thomas Gardiner; No. 38, Mr. Tucker.

In Avenue C—Nos. 79, 81, 83, 85, C. J. Folsom.

Mr. Daly's New Theatre.

The alterations at the old New-York Theatre are now almost completed. By dint of hard work and the employment of a large number of men in the various trades, Mr. Daly has succeeded in carrying forward the changes so rapidly that they may now be said to be finished. A visit yesterday to the new Fifth-avenue Theatre, as it is to be called, revealed the fact that the promise of an opening on Tuesday night will probably be kept. In the vestibule the work of ornamentation is rapidly progressing, and will be finished by to-morrow night. Inside the theatre matters are even more satisfactory. The boxes at the rear of the parquette are already upholstered, and those on either side of the proscenium only need curtains, carpets, and furniture to be ready for occupancy, and all of these necessary fixtures have arrived in good order. Immense rolls of carpets and matting are piled up at one side, and the workmen are busy at work in the parquette erecting the iron chairs, those in the galleries being all ready. The stage is also in a forward state. The entire machinery and appointments are new, and the scenery for the opening piece is nearly complete. The dressing and other rooms connected with the stage are finished and look very comfortable. The drop scene will be put up to-morrow, and as all of the flies are ready there only remain a few minor details to be attended to in order to put the stage in full working order. The entire interior of the auditorium has been handsomely papered, painted, gilded, and upholstered. Of course, there are many little matters that will require more time to complete, but judging from present appearances, we see no reason why Mr. Daly should not be able to open his new and handsome theatre on Tuesday night, as he promises. The rapidity of the work already executed, whether on the stage or in the auditorium, shows what can be done when necessity calls for it.

Statistics for the Week.

The Police arrested 1,205 persons in this City last week.

There were reported during the week 459 deaths, 452 births, and 169 marriages, showing an increase of 50 deaths, 31 births, and 62 marriages, as compared with those of the preceding week. There were 33 cases of small-pox and 7 deaths from that disease reported during the week.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports thirty-six fires for the week ending at noon yesterday. Estimated loss, $178,790; insurance, $752,100.

The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness, 13; children playing with matches, 1; defective flue, 1; defective heater, 1; foul chimneys, 3; gas-light set fire to goods, &c., 3; hot coals from grate, 1; kerosene lamps, explosion of, 1; kerosene lamps, upsetting of, 2; overheated stove, 1; overheated furnace, 2; spontaneous combustion, 3; sparks from stove, 1; sparks from chimney, 1; stove pipes overheated and insecure, 2; thieves entering premises, 1; not yet ascertained, 2.

King's County Surrogate's Court.

The last wills of the following-named testators were admitted to probate during the past week, in the office of the King's County Surrogate: Eliza A. Van Benschoten, of North Brunswick, Middlesex County, N. J.; Christopher C. Wade, Charles D. Macy, Mary M. Bennett, Ann S. Cross, John W. Cochran, William Gibbons, Daniel E. Moran, Marguerette Pfander, Elias M. Osborn, Margaret Ellery, Emeline Day, and Charles B. Hood, all of Brooklyn. The will of Thomas O'Flanery, of Brooklyn, was rejected.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Holkert Taylor, of Jersey City, N. J.; Henry Maran, Mary E. Mansfield, Mary McGovern, Thomas G. Flannery, Annie T. Lewis, Frank T. Phoebus, Bridget Mulcahy, Nicholas Christiansen, George W. Smith, James Bigelow, Margaret Burke, formerly Margaret McGlynn, Ann Eunes, Mary Coghlan, and Joseph Strickland, all of Brooklyn.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 19, 1873.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded, and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.......$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.......10
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The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The candid attention of the Legislature is invited to the opinion of Messrs. WM. M. EVARTS and JNO. K. PORTER on the term of the Superintendent of Insurance. The facts in this case are such as can hardly meet the approval of men careful for the best interests of the State. Mr. CHAPMAN was appointed by Gov. HOFFMAN to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of MILLER's deputy, CHURCH. The appointment was confirmed by the Senate, met for the purposes of a trial, and by a small majority of a bare quorum. The whole business has a bad appearance. It smacks of the time of Tammany, and Mr. EVARTS shows very clearly that it was an act in violation of the fixed and clear policy of the State. Under the circumstances, it seems to us a case for the Legislature to consider maturely. If Mr. CHAPMAN were a bad man, his appointment would be easily seen to be an abuse; if he be a very good man, the effect of the affair as a precedent is by so much increased.

An interesting account will be found in our columns this morning of a meeting held in Ottawa by the Dominion Board of Trade, at which reciprocity was favorably discussed. Mr. DEVEBER, of St. John, N. B., however, declared that the lumber export had increased since the abandonment of reciprocity nearly fifty per cent., and that "however desirable reciprocity might be, they were independent of it." Mr. WILKES, of Toronto, said that in case of a new treaty, Canada would not object to include in the list of reciprocally free goods many articles of manufacture, such as boots, shoes, cloth, sewing-machines, &c.

If Mr. CALDWELL, of Kansas, has any sense, we will not say of self-respect, but of respect for the opinion of more decent men than himself, we have no doubt that he may have told the truth when he said yesterday that he was an "unwilling witness" in the Caldwell case. He had to testify that he had "sold out" his chances of election to the United States Senate for fifteen thousand dollars, and that he had been privy to the purchase and sale of members of the Kansas Legislature, much after the manner of hogs and other live stock; which suggests that the extravagant price he received for his "show" may have depended on the number of human cattle he could drive to the market. Unless about all the witnesses in this case are deep perjurers, the Senate will soon have to decide on one of the gravest cases ever submitted to it.

Prof. TYNDALL last evening gave the concluding lecture of his course in Brooklyn, which is the last full one in the United States. Although the evening was insufferably unpleasant, the Academy was full again, as it has been at every lecture, and not less than two thousand people were gathered. The Professor's closing remarks, addressed, in a spirit of great frankness and kindness, to the need of scientific investigation in America, were attentively listened to, and the parting with the vast audience was one of genuine feeling on both sides. It is worth mentioning, in this connection, that the privilege of hearing Prof. TYNDALL in Brooklyn was obtained for its citizens by the Mercantile Library Association—an organization of exceptional public spirit and energy, and including among its active members some of the most intelligent citizens of Brooklyn.

No one can complain that Messrs. WILSON, of Iowa, Republican, and BOYER, of Pennsylvania, Democrat, have not been frank enough in their statements to the Credit Mobilier Committee. They both declare that they have owned stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, and have made money by it. Both deny emphatically that they were ever influenced, or that any one ever undertook to influence them, in their votes in Congress by the fact of their holding this stock. They regarded it, and appear to still regard it, as a stock which any Congressman might hold honestly and honorably. There seems to have been no exception to this opinion in Congress among those who have examined the matter at all. Concerning the soundness of the opinion, we shall have something to say in a day or two, when the Committee closes its labors.

The Organ of the Ring.

No one who observes the course of the *Tribune* as to JAY GOULD, the Ring frauds, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, and other kindred subjects, can have any doubt as to the influences which now control it. Its treatment of the Ring frauds from the beginning, as we have often pointed out, has been to extenuate the crimes of HALL and others of his confederates. For a time, when it supposed that TWEED intended to use his influence against Mr. GREELEY, it was peculiarly bitter against him; now, however, it is doing all it can to help him. Having ceased to be the "organ" of a Presidential candidate, it has become the organ of various corrupt elements. It is full of attacks upon the counsel for the people—often based upon an entire perversion of the facts—insinuations against the Court for overruling the absurd objections of the prisoner's counsel, hints at grievous obstacles in the way of the prosecution, and, in general, it is manifest to the most casual reader that its aim is to give all the encouragement possible to the prisoner now on trial.

This is signally made manifest by its paragraph of yesterday on the Tweed trial. It says of GARVEY's testimony, that "he was only able to swear that Mr. WOODWARD, with whom he dealt, gave him to understand that Mr. TWEED was aware of the swindle."

This is intended to give the impression that GARVEY's testimony was of slight importance. Now look at GARVEY's testimony. He swore that every time WOODWARD deposited the proceeds of the fraudulent bills in the Broadway Bank, he made a deposit of part of it to TWEED's credit, and GARVEY did it three times himself.

He testified, also, that as to a previous series of bills, for the same kind of work, he had repeatedly given TWEED his share of the plunder in bank notes, the latter having told him to add fifteen per cent. to the bills. But on one occasion, the witness having carelessly dropped the money on the floor, TWEED told him "in future to fix things with WOODWARD."

The testimony on that point is as follows:

"I did some work on this Court-house in 1867; when I commenced the building, I asked TWEED how to make out the bills, and he said: 'Have fifteen per cent. over;' I asked what that was for, and he said: 'Give that to me, and I will take care of your bills;' I handed him the percentage after that; on one occasion, the second last, in handing it to him, through my awkwardness, it fell on the floor, and he put his foot on it, at the same time looking around to see if anybody was watching; he then took it up and put it in his pocket; afterward he met me in the ante-room and said: 'If you have anything to give me, give it to me now;' I gave it to him, and he then told me in future to fix things with WOODWARD, and from that time forward I did; there was one item for $60,000, a portion of the $395,000; I took that receipt, in accordance with the wish of WOODWARD, to TWEED; I said: 'I come to give you a receipt;' and he said: 'I thought WOODWARD had fixed all this;' he took the receipt, opened a drawer, and took out a piece of paper; I presumed it was a check; I never saw the face of it, but I indorsed it; if it was a check, he filled it up subsequently; I have a copy of the receipt in my hand, made the same day I gave him the money."

The bills referred to are not the ones in regard to which TWEED is now indicted, but his corrupt conduct in respect to former similar bills is evidence of his guilt in the present audits, and was admitted as such by the Court. GARVEY also swears to an attempt of TWEED to induce him to give a false account of the transaction. The testimony on this point is as follows:

"Question—Do you remember having an interview with TWEED after the disappearance of these vouchers?

Answer—I do. It took place in the office of the Board of Public Works, and INGERSOLL was present. INGERSOLL took me to the office, and went in alone first to see TWEED; I was then called in, and I told TWEED I was dreadfully excited at the way things were going on. He said: 'If anybody asks you anything tell him you paid money to no one but WATSON.' This was on Wednesday or Thursday, the 13th or 14th of September, 1871."

And the following is instructive:

"Question—Do you remember having a conversation with TWEED in the Spring of 1870, about the time of the Young Democracy fight?

Answer—I do. I went to see him, and asked if there was to be a committee of investigation of the Senate to inquire into the financial affairs of the City. He said, in reply: 'If there is, we will have to buy them up; we will have to put up for it, and you will have to put up too.'"

We defy anyone to read the testimony of GARVEY, given on Friday, and then to say that the paragraph from the *Tribune* above referred to is not a deliberate and wilful attempt to misrepresent it in the interest of TWEED. And if any more conclusive evidence were wanted on this point, it is the fact that in its report of the trial the *Tribune* has suppressed every word of GARVEY's evidence connecting TWEED with these frauds, *including the extracts above quoted.*

You do not find one word of the above extracts in the *Tribune* report. It is in the TIMES, *Herald*, *World*, and *Sun*, but not in the *Tribune*. This will seem incredible, but it is exactly true. What a comment upon the present condition and management of the *Tribune!* It suppresses important evidence against the Ring thieves, and then editorially tries to persuade its readers that nothing is being proved against them. As a general rule, we do not approve of commenting upon a trial during its progress; but when newspapers in the interest of offenders against the laws deliberately suppress and misrepresent the evidence given against them, we do not propose to be prevented by any false delicacy from pointing out to the public the tricks and devices of the public enemies.

The Sun as a Soothsayer.

In former years the spots on the surface of the sun were not regarded as phenomena of any importance. They had a certain interest for persons addicted to popular science and smoked glass, and when they were present during an eclipse of the sun, were considered to add somewhat to the attractiveness of that entertainment. No one, however, dreamed that sun-spots could have any possible connection with terrestrial affairs.

A year or two since the value of these spots suddenly rose in the scientific market. It was discovered that whenever they were present in large numbers, magnetic storms were sure to disturb the operations of the telegraph. This connection being once established between sun-spots and terrestrial magnetism, there immediately appeared a disposition on the part of scientific persons to attribute a vast importance to the patches on the solar surface. Some asserted that they were the outward and visible marks of the sun's uneasiness at the too close approach of wandering and disreputable comets. Others held that they showed a mysterious sympathy with the California earthquakes, and still others maintained that the appearance of solar spots simultaneously with the November shower of shooting stars proved an intimate connection between the two phenomena. Last of all comes a scientific person from Australia, and by the aid of thick volumes of statistical figures, demonstrates that sun-spots are the true cause of tropical rains and equatorial cyclones.

So far from denying that earthquakes and meteorolites, atmospheric and magnetic storms are the results of solar spots, it would be safer to suggest that scores of other phenomena are directly due to the spotted state of the sun. For example, the sun has for a long series of years broken out into an eruption of spots during the month of our Presidential election. What can be clearer than that the latter event is the direct result of the unwholesome cutaneous condition of the sun? There have been spots in the sun whenever an epidemic of small-pox has raged in this City. Even the unscientific mind can hardly fail to connect these two intrinsically similar diseases. So, too, the annual impulse that compels the street boy to rush forth and engage in "tip-cat," to the hazard of the public's eyes, has never been manifested except at periods when the sun has displayed what we might imagine to be the scars of celestial tip-cat, played by reckless youth infesting passing comets.

In short, as it very rarely happens that the sun is entirely free from spots, it is as easy to establish a connection between them and any given incident of earthly life, as it is to associate them with earthquakes and cyclones. It is hardly possible that the astrologers who still trade on the superstition of the vulgar, should not avail themselves of this fact, and boldly discarding their zodiacal signs, undertake henceforth to "foretell the past, present, and future," and to "discover stolen property, and all affairs of life," by the truly scientific process of numbering the solar spots. Their trade will thus put on the respectability of science, and cease to be numbered with the vain devices of vulgar trickery. In this manner will science be turned to practical account, and the scientific person who first suggested the connection between solar spots and terrestrial matters, will be revered in future ages as an astrologer greater than the greatest of the Chaldeans, and as the true successor of Hermes Trismegistus.

Samana Bay.

The treaty recently made between the Dominican Government and a company of American capitalists is one of the most important events of the day. The Samana Bay Company obtains, by the terms of the treaty, a position remotely analogous to that of the late Honorable East India Company. It becomes a republic within a republic; a power created by San Domingo, which may, in time, absorb the nation and replace the Government to which it owes its existence. Nevertheless, it by no means occupies the relation toward the Dominican Republic which the East India Company held toward the native princes of Hindostan. The latter Company was an absolutely independent power, except in its relations to the Home Government. The Samana Bay Company has obtained large privileges from San Domingo, but it is still, to a certain extent, subject to Dominican authority.

The leading features of the treaty are as follows: The Company has leased from the Dominican Government a certain extent of territory bordering upon Samana Bay, for the period of ninety-nine years, at an annual rent of $150,000 in gold. It is constituted much after the model of our ordinary joint-stock companies, and its affairs are managed by directors elected by the shareholders. It has ample authority to engage in trade and manufacture; to construct railways, canals, telegraph, and roads from every point in Samana Bay to any point in the Dominican territory; to appoint a Judiciary and organize a police force, which shall have exclusive jurisdiction within the Company's possessions; to build, purchase, or charter vessels; to establish a bank; to sell or lease its real estate; to fix and collect port dues, wharfage, and taxes, and to issue bonds. The Dominican Government, on its part, undertake to make no similar grants to any other company without first offering the same to the Samana Bay Company, and agree to exercise jointly with the United States a protectorate over the new Company. There is, moreover, a clause in the treaty by which a square league of Dominican territory is to be ceded to the Company for every league of railway or canal, and every three leagues of telegraph the latter may construct.

These privileges, ample as they are, do not give to the Company an independent or semi-national existence. The ships of the Company may carry either the Dominican or the American flag, but it does not appear that the Company can adopt a flag of its own. Its vessels may be registered as Dominican property, and no distinction can be made by the Dominican Government against them; but if the sixth article of the treaty is interpreted according to its plain meaning, the Company cannot register its vessels except under the flag of a recognized power. The grant of exclusive jurisdiction within its possessions to the judicial authorities of the Company, and the privilege conceded to it of levying port dues and taxes, do not imply a renunciation on the part of San Domingo of all authority over the leased territory; for the express stipulation that the "immigrants who may purchase lands from the Company, the officers of the latter, its agents and employes, and the traders between Samana and any point within the Dominican Republic, shall not be liable to have greater taxes imposed upon them than those which all the citizens of the Dominican Republic are subject to," distinctly intimates that San Domingo does not regard the Company as exempt from Dominican taxation. It does not appear that the Company can make treaties with any foreign nation, as it unquestionably could do were it an independent Power, and the provision of the third article, that "the Governor of the Dominican Republic shall have the power of inspecting or ordering the inspection of the books of the Company," shows that the latter is intended to be a dependency and not an equal of the Dominican Republic. Its status is not that of a separate nationality, but that of a colony of United States citizens dwelling in San Domingo, and protected by the San Domingo Government. Its members are not subject to all the laws that bear upon Dominican citizens, but they are not considered to be above and beyond the reach of Dominican law.

There is thus a very wide difference between the position of the Samana Bay Company and that of the East India Company. In fact, the political status of the one is the antithesis of that of the other. The East India Company owed allegiance to England, and was supreme within its Indian possessions. The Samana Bay Company has no connection with the United States Government, but is dependent, to some extent, upon that of San Domingo. Both began their career modestly, and it remains to be seen whether the imperial success of the East India Company will be emulated by "The Company of the Bay of Samana of Santo Domingo."

The "Iron-Horse" in Japan.

A strange sight has been witnessed recently in Japan. A railroad has been completed between Yokohama and Yeddo, and the Mikado opened the line, while the band of a French corvette, the *Belliqueuse*, enlivened the scene by playing "Voici le Sabre de mon Père." The fantastic jumble of the gravity of the Orient and the burlesque of the Occident, the mingling of the prosaic and scientific spirit of a utilitarian age with the dreamy pomp and barbaric magnificence of an age of romance, must have been not a little curious, and the various surroundings tended to make it still more so.

It appears that deputations and officials were present from all the foreign maritime Powers, and, of course, these personages wore grand dresses and uniforms. The military which escorted the Mikado wore their native costumes—distinguished for the occasion by uncommon splendor—while the Mikado himself wore a plain, snow-white tunic, with a mantle of yellow silk. Fair readers will be interested in knowing that this progressive monarch is a handsome man, with regular features, and skin of a pale olive; also, that he wore a chignon, formed of the back hair brought to the top of the head, and surmounted by a small silk cap. The Ministers of State were attired in robes of green, violet, and rose-colored crape; the officers of the army and navy wore quantities of gold lace, and the various hangings and banners were gorgeous with many-hued embroideries and flashing with jewels. When the State carriage of the Mikado arrived, a long carpet of luxurious texture was laid from the door to that of the palace car on the train. Along this the first gentleman of Japan moved with dignified deliberation, followed by his staff and a bevy of beautiful ladies of the Court. Amid the booming of cannon and the rolling of drums, the "huzzas" of the Americans and Europeans, and the loyal cheers of the natives, the first steam locomotive that ever drew a train in Japan moved slowly toward Yokohama, and the fresh link forged by science to draw together the West and the East was thus firmly connected. There have been few sights in the time of this generation more suggestive.

The new Japanese railroad unites the first seaport of the Empire with its capital, and is, in French measure, some thirty kilometres in length. It has been built at the expense of the Japanese Government, but under the direction of English engineers. It has cost eleven millions of francs, or two hundred and twenty thousand dollars a mile, which is regarded as an enormous sum, but which, considering the line to be the first ever built in the country, does not seem to be excessive. The road is to be continued to Osaka, and we shall doubtless soon hear of extensions in other directions. Soon, too, we shall probably be told of speculations in the stock, of "Bull" and "Bear" combinations to put it up and down, and of native "operators" distinguishing themselves like the famous, and infamous, magnates of Wall-street. That railroads will be greatly encouraged in Japan seems certain, for very good reasons. In the first place, the present road is sure to be enormously profitable. By it, in half an hour, the Yokohama merchant can send his goods to Yeddo. The ease with which the rich products of the Japanese Islands can find a market by being sent to the sea-shore will be consequently illustrated in a forcible manner, and the results can be readily foreseen. The advantages thus likely to accrue to our own Pacific trade are not less obvious. A market for American productions will undoubtedly be created, and a system of exchanges begun that will, in no distant future, increase in a great degree our national wealth. Thus, whether in its dramatic aspect of extraordinary contrast and variety, its blending of the dreams of *Aladdin* and *Sinbad* with those of JAMES WATT and of FULTON, or in its grand promise of a commercial future, the opening of the Yeddo-Yokohama Railroad is in every way interesting to us, and worthy to be recorded as one of the most memorable events of our time.

Brigandage Extraordinary.

Szegedin is a place which few of our readers, in all probability, have ever seen, and which, unless the reality is more attractive than the name, still fewer would desire to see. It is a little town in Hungary which, long undistinguished, has lately had greatness thrust upon it, after a rather undesirable fashion, by being made the focus of a most extraordinary system of brigandage. Not the Abruzzi in its palmiest days of conical-hatted and ribbon-legged ruffianism, nor the Mexican Cordilleras, nor even New-York under Ring domination, knew such an astounding carnival of pillage and murder as, for more than ten years past, has possessed this bewildered district. A chance wayfarer from one of our border towns dropping into Szegedin would have felt himself at home at once. Like San Diego in those happy pastoral times of which JOHN PHOENIX tells us, all day long was heard the cheerful note of the pistol and the pleasant scream of the victim. Since 1860, according to the *Lloyd*, of Pesth, the inhabitants of this Arcadian abode have been kept in such a state of terrorism that they regularly barricaded themselves in their houses at dark, and even during the daylight dared not venture into the street unless armed to the teeth. Bands of desperadoes roamed the town and the surrounding country; robbery, arson and assassination were constant; and the stage coaches were attacked and robbed in the very market place.

How such a state of things could be permitted to last for nearly fifteen years in any country claiming to be civilized, might seem incredible to any but a New-Yorker who remembers how for years his own City was held by the throat, cowed, and plundered by a band of malefactors, as insolent, if less intrepid than those of Szegedin. Arrests were made from time to time, but they generally turned out to be the victims and not the perpetrators of the atrocities; for the chief of the bandits, named SANDOR, who seems to have been a combination of TWEED, FISK, and *Fra Diavolo*, had been careful to secure to his own side most of the authorities of the luckless town. It was a virtual bandit ring which ruled Szegedin, and only after a dozen years of this kind of thing does it seem to have been thought worth while by the central authorities to attempt to put an end to it. At last, however, the outrages became too numerous and frightful to be any longer passed over in silence, and a Royal Commissioner was dispatched with plenary powers of investigation and suppression. His inquiries soon revealed the existence in the district of not one, but several distinct bands, each thoroughly organized, and acting independently in a well-defined field, but lending mutual aid for grand enterprises. Thus two of these companies joined forces, marched upon a bank, and dragged the safe out of the vaults into the street, where, being unable to open or to remove it, it was found next morning. This exploit, however, was by no means equal to the late achievement of those four Kentucky gentlemen who coolly took possession of an entire town in broad daylight, carried the bank by storm, pistoled the cashier at his desk, and made off with all the available funds.

The discoveries of the Commissioner did not stop here. He found out that the bandits numbered their accomplices by the score in every department of the municipality, while noblemen in the vicinity did not scruple to act as receivers of the stolen goods. In Szegedin alone were arrested two judges, four employes of the Treasury, a commissary of police, and, as though it were in New-York again, forty-six detectives. After that, it got to be pretty plain sailing, and a number of the brigands, including the great SANDOR himself, and a hardly less distinguished coadjutor, JEAN BAJDOR, were soon in custody. By an ingenious system of psychological torture, which only a continental *juge d'instruction* could devise or put in practice, even these heroes were brought to confess. SANDOR, for example, like all great rascals, was known to be exceedingly vain of the magnitude of his rascality, and accustomed to look down upon lesser ruffians as "chicken thieves." A number of these were thereupon induced to salute him as a "fellow-chicken thief," which so outraged the great SANDOR's pride that he immediately made a full confession. If the means seem comical, even to the ludicrous, the resulting revelations were rather appalling. Crimes, whose existence was not even suspected by the authorities, were freely acknowledged by these panic-stricken ruffians, some of them committed thirty years ago. In all, there have been brought to light the startling number of eight thousand offenses, of all sorts, including murder, robbery, pillage, and arson, the robberies alone being four thousand.

Regarded in any light, whether as to the extent of the immunity accorded to this bold banditti, the number and enormity of their crimes, or the suddenness with which their hardihood collapsed when confronted with justice, this is certainly one of the most extraordinary cases on record. With all the enterprise our native scoundrels boast of, it is doubtful if they can ever rival such an exhibit as that, and Hungary must hereafter rank among the foremost bandit-bearing countries of Europe.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

The Metropolitan Theatres.

An unusually protracted dearth of novelty, especially for mid-winter, is to be broken this week at the New-York theatres by several events of decided interest. Mr. Edwin Booth is to act *Brutus*, in John Howard Payne's tragedy of that name, to-morrow night, for the first time during six years. The piece has been elaborately prepared, and will take rank among the costly and tasteful revivals by which the management of Mr. Booth has been so honorably distinguished. As "Brutus" is one of the few tragedies by American writers that hold the stage, we are the more pleased that Mr. Booth has included it in his repertory, and given it place on boards that have peculiar claims to be regarded as possessed of a national character....Mr. Daly has done wonders in the melancholy barn lately known as the "New-York Theatre," and hereafter, by a pardonable fiction of nomenclature, to be styled the "Fifth Avenue." It has been entirely remodeled, upholstered, cleansed, and painted. The house is to be opened on Tuesday. "Alixe," a new French piece, will be the introductory entertainment. All the pretty young ladies of the company, with all their pretty dresses, plenty of nice scenes and lively effects, and, over and around all, that careful finish and sharp eye for detail characteristic of Mr. Daly, are understood to be among the attractions of "Alixe," and those will be lucky who see it. To "assist" on the first night, for such as have not already arranged so to do, will, however, be difficult, we suspect, since the rush for seats during the past few days has been quite persistent. Happily, there is a future, and the tardy may console themselves by the reflection that a new piece almost always "goes off" better after a first night than on it....On Monday evening, "The Cataract of the Ganges" will replace "Round the Clock" at the Grand Opera-house. The former is one of the best of old-fashioned melo-dramas, and, as we believe the management mean to do it with "real" horses and "real" water, we doubt not the production at this splendid theatre will equal anything of the sort ever seen there. The "Cataract of the Ganges," if we remember rightly, was originally written by Moncrieff for Astley's. It has an interesting and romantic story, unlimited scope for picturesque and showy scenery, and opportunities for "terrific combats," and the like, unsurpassed by any stock piece in the catalogue. The drama will be likely to have a profitable run, since it comes out at a good season for a spectacle of this description, and is sure to have liberal facilities and sumptuous treatment on the Grand Opera stage....Mr. Sothern continues to repeat his singularly facetious embodiment of "Brother Sam," at Wallack's....At the Bowery Theatre, Mr. Foster's "Twelve Temptations" has been brought forward in very creditable style, and with prosperous results...."Leo and Lotos" is still running at Niblo's....At the Olympic, the spectacle called "The Alhambra" is to be done throughout the present week. Numerous changes are promised for to-morrow and succeeding evenings...."Atherley Court" continues the attraction at the Union-square Theatre....At Wood's Museum, the drama of "Wild Cat" is to succeed, this week, "Jartine."

Domestic Matters.

MISS ETHEL IN BUFFALO.

Miss Agnes Ethel has been playing a very successful engagement in Buffalo. The *Courier* of that city thus speaks of its conclusion:

"Miss Ethel took her farewell benefit at the Academy of Music last night, and her audience was a large and intelligent one. The play was 'Frou-Frou,' with Miss Ethel as *Gilberte*, (*Frou-Frou*,) and, as on the previous evening, the career of the heroine was followed with intensest interest to its close. In the final scene, where the repentant and dying woman is surrounded by her family, there were many tearful eyes in the house. Miss Ethel's *Frou-Frou* is consummately artistic and splendidly effective. In her impersonation she shows what can be done by pure nerve force as distinguished from that which finds expression through declamation and violent action. A highly-strung and sensitive organization she is, and all her characters are tremulous with emotion. Her self-restraint is admirable, and although at times there is a terrific concentration of power upon a given point, she never even verges upon the extravagant, and always conceals her art. Nor does she ever exhaust her power, so far as her audience is allowed to discover it; as climax tempts her to her limits, and so we are always left in pleasant suspense as to the exact breadth and depth of her dramatic force. Her tact is extraordinary, and is one of the most positive secrets of her success. While it largely enters into the direction of her natural gifts, it never permits her to be led into affectations. Her sweet, penetrating, and magnetic voice, the sensitive expressiveness of eye and lip, would, strange as it may seem to many, spoil ninety-nine in every hundred actresses; yet how potent they are as Miss Ethel employs them! Her talents show a rare combination of delicacy, grace, and strength, and although she appeals liberally to the taste of her audience in the matter of fine dressing, we know of no lady on the boards who could more readily dispense with the fineries of the wardrobe."

Miss Neilson was, last week, at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....Mme. Lucca and the opera troupe were at the Boston Theatre....Mrs. D. P. Bowers was at the St. Louis Olympic last week, and Miss Maggie Mitchell was at De Bar's....Mr. W. J. Florence was at the Boston Globe....Mr. Stuart Robson benefited last evening, by a performance at the Boston Theatre....Mme. Janauschek will appear to-morrow in Wilmington....The Lingard troupe was, last week, at the St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans....Mr. Lawrence Barrett was at the New-Orleans Varieties....Miss Lydia Thompson was at the New-Orleans Academy of Music....The latest of English opera troupes was, last week, in Milwaukee....This week, the Aimée opera bouffe troupe will appear at Aiken's Theatre, in Chicago....Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault were, last week, at McVicker's....The company of McVicker's Theatre in Chicago have united in the presentation to Miss Cushman of a beautiful gold ring....The dramatic season at the Richmond Theatre was ended abruptly, on Saturday night, because of unsatisfactory receipts....An order has been adopted by the Board of Aldermen for an official inquiry whether better precautions are necessary in the preparation of scenery and other theatrical effects at the several places of amusement in that city....Rubinstein concerts occurred last week in Philadelphia, and three Thomas concerts are to take place there this week.

Foreign Gossip.

The *Mondo Artistico*, of Milan, speaks in the highest terms of a new tenor, now appearing in Italy under the name of Ugo Talbo, but long known in the best London amateur circles as Mr. Hugh Brennan. The *Mondo* says that he has "a beautiful and robust voice, sings with great skill, and has a fine presence on the stage." The *Pirata*, of Turin, also foretells for "Il Signor Talbo" a "splendid career."....The two classical theatres of Paris, the Théâtre Français, and the Odéon, have just celebrated the 233th anniversary of the birth of Racine by the performance, in the former house, of "Britannicus" and the "Plaideurs," and in the latter of "Phèdre" and the same after-piece....The Lyons journals state that the Gymnase of that city, under the management of M. Maurel, has obtained a great success with its review of the year, entitled "Tout Lyon la Verra."....A piece by Prince George of Prussia, under the name of G. Conrad, entitled "Christina of Sweden," has just been played at the Berlin National Theatre. The overture and several morceaux were composed by Theodore Bradsky. The whole was well received....A new opera, "Harold, or The Last King of the Saxons," has just attained a great success at Koenigsberg in Prussia. It is the first attempt of a young composer, Gustave Dulio, who has openly avowed himself a declared adversary of the system of Richard Wagner....The Pergola Theatre at Florence is about to bring out Prince Poniatowski's opera of "Gelmina," which was played in London last season....It is stated that four of the lady dancers at the Apollo Theatre of Rome suddenly disappeared a few days ago, immediately after drawing their salaries, although they had been engaged for the whole of the carnival season. The names of the fugitives are Miles. dal Furno, Rosini Poelti, Novarra, and Rosetti...."Mme. Pauline Viardot," says the *Ménestrel*, "in a recent visit to the Museum of the Conservatoire, having remarked that the collection of Asiatic instruments left much to be desired, hastened to offer to that establishment several from her own collection. M. Gustave Chouquet has also received from M. Gilson, a piano maker in Reunion Island, three Madagascar instruments of a very curious and interesting description."....The death is announced, at Paris, of Joseph Bader, at the advanced age of ninety-eight. The deceased was Beethoven's pianoforte tuner....America has a strange fascination, just at present, for French dramatists. Besides M. Sardou, of whose "Oncle Sam," now on the point of being produced, we have already spoken, MM. Meilhac and Halévy, and MM. Assollant and Barbier had both written American comedies, neither of which, under present circumstances, will be brought out on the stage. MM. Meilhac and Halévy are said to have considered it useless to complete their work, which was to have been entitled "Jonathan." MM. Assollant and Barbier had already finished theirs, which is called "Le Dieu Dollar," and is now being published in the feuilleton of a Paris paper. "It is to be hoped," remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "that 'Jonathan' will some day see the light. Then if French writers are only half as successful in depicting the manners of the Americans as they have shown themselves over and over again to be in depicting those of the English, 'Jonathan,' the 'Almighty Dollar,' and 'Uncle Sam' will suffice to give the French public a very complete idea of life in the United States."

ARKANSAS.

Hon. S. W. Dorsey Elected United States Senator.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 18.—Hon. S. W. Dorsey was elected United States Senator today to succeed B. F. Rice, whose term expires March 4. He received eighty-seven votes; necessary to a choice, fifty-two. He was sustained by a unanimous vote of the Republicans and quite a number of Democrats. The Legislature is working with a will and a degree of harmony not before known since reconstruction. Good and wholesome legislation seems to be the only rivalry existing among the members of either party. The liberal movement is dead and buried.

The Bowles Case—Proceedings in Springfield.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Union, Jan. 17.

The thirty days' bail given by Charles Bowles, of the firm of Charles Bowles & Co., after his arrest at the instance of J. H. Huber, of this city, expired today. His counsel have accordingly effected an arrangement to secure further delay in the case. The Boston friends of Mr. Bowles having failed to respond, a new bond, of the amount of $14,000, has been given by Samuel Bowles and Charles O. Chapin, guaranteeing that Charles Bowles shall appear whenever judgment is rendered against him. The effect of this proceeding will be that the case will be entered at the March term of the Superior Court, and will be on the docket for trial in June, when it may be postponed till October; so that there is no immediate prospect of a settlement.

A LITTLE ALMANAC.

When a man plunges in quite an indiscriminate and off-hand way into a tiny volume, called the *Almanach de Gotha*, and wades like a mass of Pückler-Limbourg, Palffy Wykrandis, Schahowskoy-Glebowa-Strechnewa, Putbus, and Sanguszko-Lubartowicz, floundering in such many depths of names as Sleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg, Augustenburg, his breath is very likely to be taken away, but if for a moment he considers that all the owners of these curiously-sounding words are mostly Princes, or Counts, at the least, he stands a fair chance of being swamped at once. True, in the aristocratic volume one comes across, just every now and then, grand historic names, such as the Barberini Colonnas, the Bentincks, the Rohans, the Bouillons, the Chimays, the Dorias, Tremouilles, and Metternichs, which serve as stepping-stones to help him ford the fearful torrent of empty words, but anything like a steady or careful perusal of the work is likely to end on the part of the reader in drowning, past the skill of any humane society. And yet there is a very illustrious name on the first page of the almanac, that of Justus, whether he be Justus the I. or II. we cannot tell. And may we not magnify your baptismal name at the expense of your family, one which is simply Perthes! Surely if that magnificent potentate, who makes Monaco tremble, is familiarly known to mankind as Charles III., son of Florestan I., to call him Grimaldi, which is his patronymic, would be to confound him with two other individuals, one a famous scientist, the other a celebrated clown, and lessen his grandeur. Why should we not then recognize Justus as an integral portion of the sovereign, reigning Princes, altissimés, and grandissimés of this earth? Has he not, for one hundred and ten long years, helped to perpetuate the *Almanach de Gotha*, or *Gothaisher Hof-Kalender*, the mantle of publisher and proprietor having fallen on his shoulders from those of a former publisher and proprietor, whose name was C. W. Ettinger, as long ago as 1816! Ever since 1763 has this wonderful volume made its appearance, year by year, as a kind of post-office directory of Kings and Queens and the great of the earth, despite the crash of Empires, the wreck of States, and other minor social upheavals. We are even prone to believe that should some modern Tamerlane, Ghengis Kahn, or Alexander bring all the world at his feet prior to the new edition of the work, the rights, titles, privileges, and immunities of the new conqueror might be subjected for a while to great doubt until Justus published him before his numerous public.

The volume for 1873, is a tiny opusculc, of not more than five inches by four, of 960 pages, printed in close character, bound in flaming red, and surmounted by the Imperial crown. It is just of that convenient size as to allow of its being carried along with a snuff-box in a dowager's pocket, so that should she be at any time incommoded by the presence of a person of lower rank or contested title, she can draw out her Gotha almanac, as she might a pistol, and with convenient index as a trigger, in a moment send him and his pretensions to the lowest depths of vulgar plebeianism. We have taken the trouble to exhume no end of these almanacs, brothers and sisters of long, long ago, chroniclers of events as far back as the beginning of this century. These early ones are all poor, meagre things, printed on shabby blue paper, adorned with prints quite foreign to the subject in hand, for only now and then appears the portrait of a King, Duke, or Count. Occasionally in quite an irrelevant way, the almanac ends in twaddle, arising, probably, from a reflection of the French taste of the period. We are speaking about a volume of the beginning of this century, which opens with an investigation on love, and concludes with a series of very naughty and slippery axioms in regard to that all-absorbing passion. The French tendency is quite notable throughout all the early editions of this century, as in pictures of French camps and Parisian buildings, until it culminates, in 1810, with a series of portraits of the Napoleonic Kings. There must have been some sturdy resistance on the part of the publisher against French aggression before he allowed their faces to adorn his book. But now Joseph, Louis, and Jerome Napoleon, as they are styled, appear before you, smiling away, behind perfect cascades of white-lace neck-cloths. From 1810 to 1813, representations of Sovereigns are quite rare, from the fact that save in a single family or two, Kings, other than Corsican ones, hardly existed, when suddenly turns up the marked features of Herzog Wellington, and then that of Blücher Van Walbstadt. Here comes too, a good picture in 1815 of the first gentleman of the period, the Prince Regent, a real Beau Brummel type as to dress, and he seems to have set a pattern as to clothes to other Sovereigns, the Duke of Baden, Ludwig Wilhelm August adopting about the same cut of coat, but signally failing in making anything like a high and lofty impression from the fact that his Baden Grace had a bottle nose of the most Bardolphian proportion. It is about this time that the illustrious Justus thinks that his volume should have other pictures than those of Kings, and Princes, and warriors alone, for, in 1827, after the portrait of Nicholas of Russia, comes that of Chateaubriand. The volume of 1829 has portraits of Ferdinand and of Leopold, Dukes of Saxe-Coburg, and one sees as long ago as that that the title of being the best-looking Princes of a family always celebrated for their handsome personal appearance, fairly belongs to them. In 1833, for the first time, William of Prussia appears in its pages. It is a strong, impressive face, and seems to presage, though but portraying the features of a young man, strength of will. In the same volume, from beyond his wig, stands out the peculiar knobby nose of Lord Brougham. Now, for the first time, in '35, is a page given to an American President, and the vigorous outlines of Gen. Jackson are presented. Guizot keeps him company; then no portrait of any moment until Martin Van Buren, in '39, graces the Gotha Pantheon. We must confess to have approached the dreadful year of '48 with some diffidence. Would there be a hiatus for '49? But not a bit of it; the book came out just as usual. The preface tells, however, how poor Justus must have been put to it. He says "It can readily be understood how many difficulties have been overcome in order to issue this edition of our almanac." But he goes to work manfully—gets order out of chaos, and hanging on to his poor, sparse Kings, he still places them in prominence, and backs them up with all the Princes and Counts only to be found in his comprehensive calendar. In 1850, Napoleon Bonaparte, as President of the French Republic, is first advertised. Then come for twenty years, portraits on portraits of distinguished nobodies, until, in 1870, the great Bismarck receives his true patent of nobility by a portrait in our famous almanac. In the long portrait gallery of seventy-three years, which passed under our notice, we were struck by the change time and taste had effected. If Kings and Dukes, thirty years ago, never deigned to show their semblances to vulgar mortals, save encased with frippery, upholstered with orders, chains and decorations, now a days they seem less desirous of burdening their pictures with gew-gaws. The portraits today of Kings and Dukes might pass, save for the printed titles under them, as portraits of simple gentlemen. Between Metternich of 1828, and Bismarck of 1870, there is just this difference. One thing visible is the marked efforts of the artists and engravers to make all the Princesses and noble ladies pretty. What charming portraits they are, to be sure—the Olgas, Amelies, Eugenies, Marie Pias, and Theodoras of the last twenty-five years! Can it be possible that a Princess of the blood-royal, even should she be a Hottentot, could be other than deliriously beautiful! Never, we suppose; at least the pictures make you think so.

One wonders, in hunting through the edition of 1873, what will be the end of all these collections of German Princes and Counts which crowd the pages. For instance, there is the house of Hesse. It has sixty representatives, all of them Princes, while the Holstein family is almost as large. What can they all do for a living? If they go on multiplying in this way

what is to become of the country which supports them? Do they exist by making lucky marriages with American women, and thus eke out their existences? Our little book gives us the titles of one Prince Frederick Emile August, Prince de Noer, (nowhere,) who took unto himself, Nov. 3, 1864, Marie Esther, daughter of a gentleman stated to be a resident of New-York. How on earth does that family, the Lippe, manage? What does it do to buy boots and shoes, stockings, or even umbrellas? Take, for instance, the Schaumbourg Lippe branch. Behold their country, a little bit of land, scarce larger than a California ranch. They govern exactly 32,051 people, and their capital swarms with a population of 4,666 inhabitants, providing the immigration as set off by the births has not somewhat drained it since then, and the Lippe Schaumbourg family, from Adolph George, born in 1817, the head of the house, down to Prince Maximilian, Auguste Jaroslav-Adalbert, Hermann, who first began to breathe in 1870, the last of them, counting up exactly nineteen Princes and Princesses. The Lichtenstein family, too, have their claims to notoriety. Take them all in all, they occupy two and a quarter pages of our almanac, representing thirty-nine Princes and Princesses. Their principality contains 8,320 human beings. Monaco is even tinier, having 3,127 people, but rejoicing in only seven Princes. There is something grand in reading about the Republic, too, of San Marino, tumultuous with 7,303 inhabitants. One is appalled, however, at the magnitude of its receipts and expenses, the former being 78,000 francs, the latter exactly the same sum; but all financial disturbances are set at naught when you find it has no debt.

The fortunes of one family, that of the Fuggers, has always something of interest. Founded centuries ago, it had for its chief the Rothschild, the Girard, the Astor, of that period. It has four branches, and they count up altogether about one hundred Princes and Counts, the head of them being Prince Leopold Charles Marie, who is Seigneur and Prince of Babenhausen, Boos, Fluss, Wald, Woellenburg, Markt and Biberbach.

Our little book has a good deal that is interesting in it. The chapter on decorations and orders is curious. Austria has nine; Baden, three; Bavaria, nine for men and four for women; Birmah, one; Cambodia and China, one; France, one; Spain, ten; England, seven; Monaco, one; Russia, ten; the Pope, five; Russia, 8, not counting the hosts of other insignia which are showered down by minor States, for even poor King Kamehameha has a decoration to give. Take it all together, the Almanach de Gotha is a very wonderful little book, and a collection of them made by some bibliopolist may perhaps some four or five thousand years hence, when discovered by some future Layard, and read by a Smith, cause as much wonder as has the recent reading of those broken tiles from the Assyrian library. But what, then, will have become of all Bismarcks, Hohenzollerns, Guelphs, Hapsbourgs, Bourbons, Orleans and Holsteins, and the tens of thousands of lesser lights which now crowd its pages?

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Thomas D. Harris, one of the oldest and most respected merchants of Toronto, died yesterday.

A fire in Milford, Mass., Friday night, destroyed Sumner's brewery and barn. The loss is [illegible].

The Hudson River Railroad officials hope to have the bridges repaired so that trains can run regularly today.

Yesterday morning was one of the coldest of the season at Memphis, Tenn., the thermometer indicating 5° below zero.

The Hudson River Railroad train due in Albany at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday did not arrive until 5 o'clock in the evening.

David C. Ballard, for nearly forty years connected with the Boston *Advertiser*, died Friday. He was seventy-two years of age.

The whole number of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati during the past week were 39,000; the whole number since Nov. 1, 538,000.

The steam pump-house and stable at the bottom of the slope of Repplier's Colliery, Ashland, Penn., took fire yesterday, but was put out.

The Tennessee Legislature, in joint session yesterday, elected C. M. Gibbs, a Democrat, Secretary of State. His leading opponent was Chas. Douglass, a Republican.

Mejia, the Mexican Minister of War, has resigned, and Gen. Mariano Escobedo has been appointed in his stead. Further changes in the Cabinet are expected soon to take place.

A fire yesterday morning, in Lewiston, Me., destroyed Niver's stable, on Bates-street, and damaged Wood's blacksmith-shop and the engine-house adjoining. The whole loss is about $5,000.

William Rule, one of the editors of the Knoxville *Daily Chronicle*, a Republican, has been elected Mayor of the City, over John S. Van Gilder, who has held the office for three years past, by 136 majority.

A freight-train ran off the track on the Hudson Railroad, two miles north of Hyde Park Station, yesterday morning. Down and up trains are detained until the obstructions are removed. No one was hurt.

Elijah Jordan, one of the Coroners of Monroe County, New York, committed suicide at an early hour, yesterday morning, by hanging himself to a tree in front of his residence in Rochester. Cause, mental disorder.

Ambrose E. Lynch, convicted of the murder of Thaddeus Field, on the 12th of last June, was yesterday morning sentenced, in the Criminal Court, at Pittsburg, Penn., to be executed, at such time as the Governor may appoint.

The small-pox in Boston is evidently subsiding. The deaths in the past week were forty-six, a decrease of ten from the preceding week. A storm of sleet and rain, with a raw northeasterly wind, prevailed all day yesterday.

In Newport, yesterday morning, the dead body of Wm. M. Harrison, a soldier of Company A, Fifth United States Artillery, was found at the corner of Harrison-avenue and Fort road. The soldiers were paid off yesterday. Foul play is suspected.

The epizoötic is reported as having appeared in Elko, Nev., and among the horses of the stage lines from Palisade to Eureka and Hamilton, from Mineral Hill to Eureka. On the latter line twenty-seven horses are affected. No deaths have yet occurred.

A dispatch from Martin, Ohio, says that three men were instantly killed by the boiler explosion in the saw-mill of Huffman & Co., yesterday morning. Their names were O. Huffman, the engineer; John Hancock, and Henry Hanson. Four men were fatally injured.

An eastern-bound passenger-train on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad ran off the track near Antwerp, Ohio, on Thursday night, severely injuring the conductor and fatally injuring a brakeman. A number of the passengers were considerably bruised.

The Commercial Travelers' Association, of Cincinnati, held a meeting last night, and adopted a call to similar associations in other cities to meet in national convention at Cincinnati, on the second Wednesday in July, this year. The general object is to form a mutual aid and life insurance compact.

The Denver *News* of Saturday morning says that a more unanimous feeling against any man's reappointment never existed than is displayed against the reappointment of Gov. McCook, and that while certain citizens of the Territory are vigorously laboring for its material progress, Gov. McCook spends his time away from the Territory attending to his personal affairs.

Loss of the Steamer Minnie Breslauer.

Yesterday a telegraphic dispatch from Bermuda, via Halifax, was received at the Merchants' Exchange, in this City, announcing the wreck of the steamer Minnie Breslauer off Bermuda. The vessel was commanded by Capt. Corbett, and sailed from Malaga Nov. 29, calling at Lisbon Dec. 19, on her way to New-York. She had a cargo of raisins, oranges, lemons, lead, &c., all of which has been lost. Her register was 1,027 tons gross, 659 tons net, and she was owned by the firm of L. Breslauer & Co., of London. She was an iron vessel and quite new, having been built in January, 1872, at Sunderland, England. She was 220 feet in length, 29 feet 2 inches in width, and 16 feet 8 inches in depth. The loss of life, if any, has not yet been learned, but hopes are entertained that the crew succeeded in saving their lives.

The Guardian Savings Bank.

A meeting of the trustees of the Guardian Savings Bank was held yesterday, at which the receiver of the bank, Jeremiah Quinlan, presided, and at which, after a great deal of discussion, it was finally decided to sell sufficient of the property in their hands to pay in full all the creditors of the bank. The whole amount to be liquidated now is about $200,000. It was stated by the receiver that the property would be sold about the latter end of the month of February, and as it will take some time to examine the title-deeds and other documents of the property in question, it was thought that the final settlement would be completed in three months, at the least.

GERMAN RESTAURANTS.

To the wealthy who can afford to pay any sum for their lunches, it generally happens that a hearty appetite is wanting. The man whose name is worth millions, and to whom Delmonico or Sutherland would be only too happy to extend unlimited credit, is usually obliged to content himself with a hard biscuit and a glass of sherry. This exemplifies the proverb, that Heaven sends almonds to those who want teeth. To those whose appetites are unusually keen, and whose purses are strictly limited, a serious question arises as to how the exact amount of lunch required by an imperious stomach can be obtained for a maximum of thirty-five cents. No doubt, if such a want were to be advertised in the TIMES, a perfect storm of responses would be showered back, in which every person who keeps a restaurant, from Oliver Hitchcock upward, would assert that his individual place was the one, and no other, where thirty-five cents would produce a meal fit for a king. Indeed, many would affirm that for less than that they would furnish lunches, to which the repast of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, would be nothing, not worthy to be spoken of in comparison. But alack and alas, cruel experience has shown that places where you can get a hearty meal for thirty-five cents are few and far between. There are localities, doubtless, where you might be stuffed and crammed with future dyspepsia on the most moderate terms, and others where you may buy a bilious attack for half the money. We, in our inquiry, will ignore them altogether. We will leave behind us the long ranges of marble counters where, perched on uneasy stools, the hungry lunchers swallow discontentedly the fare provided by the average American caterer. The chop-houses modeled on the plans of British cities must also be put out of consideration. They are good—nay, they are superlative both in quantity and quality, but they are very dear. The maximum of thirty-five cents would not cover their minimum. No: the field of observation toward which inquiry must be directed is in that quarter which the Germans cater for hungry mortality. It must not be supposed that there are no dear restaurants among our Teutons. At such a charge Iffler and Heim and Kapff would rise up in indignant denial, and would hasten to assert that they can and do charge more than Delmonico, or Sutherland, or Cable. But, admitting their remonstrance to be founded on fact, it is nevertheless the truth that the German restaurants, as a body, are distinguished by two essential qualities—cheapness and abundance. The reader who shall peruse this advice, and should be open to conviction, may try his fortune at the tables of Auguste Ermisch, at the corner of Nassau and John streets. The restaurant is down in a basement, and the steps, in such weather as has been experienced lately, become unpleasantly steep. But the habitues plunge down regardlessly and dive through the doors, while the unaccustomed luncher is coyly eyeing the lumps of ice and running over in his mind what he has read of Alpine experiences. It is only, however, the first step that costs, and the merest effort of resolution brings one safely into the room, which, it must be owned, does not err in too lavish decorations, and is, besides, somewhat dark. It is, in spite of these drawbacks of darkness and dinginess, absolutely crowded. The tables in the centre and down the sides are filled to a degree which necessitates very dainty handling of one's knife and fork. The elbows cannot be extended here, for there is no room for them, and the result is that every one eats in a position that would charm the deportment teacher of a ladies' school. Seizing the first unoccupied chair, and waiting one's chance to catch a stray waiter, one has ample time to study the *locale*. The first point that suggests itself is that more waiters would be a comfort, but, still, the more time one devotes to lunch, the better for one's health. At the round table, where we sit, are others who are waiting also, but they pass the time in vehement conversation. They do not look like Frenchmen, but they all converse in French, some of them with a marked Tipperary accent. The topic of discourse seems to be the Commune, and there is constant reference to some benefit for widows and orphans; and at last the Plain of Sartory is mentioned with a deep, muffled fury, which to us seems a bad preparation for lunching. But here comes the waiter, bearing plates and bowls. All of these gentry seem to have become true cosmopolitans, and the one solitary Frenchman among the party attacks a bowl of lentil soup, in which masses of Bologna sausage are floating, while the Irishman is vigorously to work on something like fish-balls smothered in red cabbage. There are, among these conspirators, two who are certainly Jews, and they are discussing Vienna sausage, with mashed potato and sauer-kraut. The blood-stained Plain of Sartory was evidently forgotten with the advent of the waiter, and there arose from every one of the circle loud cries of "*Eins*," which are at once responded to by boys who bear lager in foaming glasses. The waiters, who are clearly German, and in appearance certainly the equals of the lunchers present, make a point, apparently, of speaking in English, as the lunchers do to them. The one who comes to us, and, in a confidential half whisper, asks what we will have, is very tall and good-looking. His name, apparently, is Edward, and upon this the changes are rung incessantly, in every possible inflection, and with every possible accent. Edou-ard, Edward, Edvardes, (this from a Communistic Pole at our table,) and even Hedard, from a stray cockney, strike the ear. The bill of fare is presented to us, and, being curious about the soup which the Frenchman is consuming with so much gusto, we order lentil soup, with smoked sausage. After some delay, it comes, smoking hot, in a bowl, which Edouard dexterously tilts into a soup-plate. There is an enormous supply of coarse German bread in the centre of the table, common to every one, and the etiquette seems to be that each person, before cutting himself a hunk, should wipe his knife carefully on the top of his piece. Being at Rome, we do as the Romans. We cut off a portion of bread, and attack the soup, in which the lentils are flowing, like dark, thin, flattened-out peas. The taste is neither bad nor good, but strongly resembles inferior pea-soup. By the children of European climes the lentil may be more cherished than the pea, but gastronomically considered, there is no sufficient reason for it. The Bologna greatly improves the flavor, however, and there can be no doubt that, for a hungry man, this soup alone, with a *quantum sufficit* of bread, would be infinitely more wholesome and substantial than anything he could get in the American restaurants. The price marked on the carte is fifteen cents. Further investigation into the mysteries of the German cuisine shows beef a la mode served with macaroni a very peculiar but highly satisfactory way of eating it. Also, we can have a Hamburger steak, which is simply a beefsteak redeemed from its original toughness by being mashed into mince-meat and then formed into a conglomerated mass. This is very appetizing, but conscience compels us to state that it is inferior to the genuine article, which can also be had here in a very satisfactory condition of tenderness. The round things which the Irish Communist was discussing so vigorously turn out on investigation subsequently to be fricatellen mince-meat, surrounded with a browned crust composed of equal parts of flour and potatoes made into a rich paste. The pickled red cabbage with which it is eaten is boiled until very tender, and is very superior to the sauer-kraut which is being consumed eagerly in all directions. Some of the French-speaking individuals at our table having disappeared, their places have been rapidly taken by others, two of whom order of Edouard the loved Vienna sausage with half and half—that is to say, half a plate of sauer-kraut and half of mashed potatoes. The third orders *wiener swiezel*—a tremendous name, which, however, when brought, is only veal cutlet with the bone removed; and the fourth says he feels delicate, and will have calf's tongue with raisins. This delectable dish, when it makes its appearance, is not very inviting in appearance. It is white, surrounded by a thick glutinous sauce, in which the raisins stand thickly, like bowlders in a sea of mud. The raisins have evidently no seeds, and probably are the famed Sultanas, though they may also be Californian, for German settlers are making raisins from a seedless variety somewhere in the San Joaquin Valley. It is a drawback upon the enjoyment of one's lunch that smoking is a matter of course, but the great majority of the lunchers have no time for coffee and cigars after meat, even if they could afford the expense. Frenchmen generally commit the offense, if so it may be termed, for they feel expansive and luxurious after lunch, whereas the Germans have just as tight a grip on the almighty dollar after a good meal as they had before. Americans who have got into a habit of lunching here on account of the abundantly-furnished plates, have forced in their ideas, and accordingly there are roast meats, besides the odd things that foreigners love, and there are also pumpkin pies and dumplings baked. But there are artificial excrescences not true features of Ermisch's, and a confidential hint from the waiter Edoardus lets us into the secret that these are provided on a very small scale for the Americans only, and are merely tolerated in obedience to the cosmopolitan feeling of the proprietor.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Dominion Board of Trade Moving in the Matter.

OTTAWA, Jan. 18.—At a meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade yesterday, Mr. Hamilton Hill, of Boston, Secretary of the National Board of Trade of the United States, and Mr. Henderson, the British Consul at Boston, were admitted to seats.

Respecting reciprocity with the United States, Hon. John Young moved the following resolution:

Whereas, The National Board of Trade of the United States, both at a meeting held at St. Louis and lately in New-York, resolved to exert its legitimate influence to promote a measure for reciprocal trade with the Dominion of Canada on a broad, comprehensive, and liberal basis; and, whereas, the Executive Council of that Board were instructed to memorialize Congress in favor of the appointment of a commission to act in conjunction with the State Department to negotiate such a treaty; and, whereas, it is the opinion of this Board that more extended commercial relations with the United States would be highly advantageous to both countries; therefore

Resolved, That the Executive Council be instructed to memorialize the Government in favor of the appointment of a commission to act with that of the United States, if it should be named, or to take such other means as will best respond to any action on their part to carry out the treaty of reciprocal trade with the United States.

Mr. Young proceeded to say that every effort made by this country to cultivate good commercial relations with the United States had been cordially responded to by the Government of that country. He gave a history of the manner in which these negotiations had been begun and completed. He believed that all relaxation of past restrictions had been of great advantage to both countries. Unfortunately the Treaty of 1854 was abrogated in 1865. But two years ago, on an invitation from Boston, several of our merchants went to that city and had a conference with the United States National Board of Trade. The conference was a pleasant one, and resulted in showing a strong disposition to meet the Canadians on the subject. The same feeling was manifested last year at the Conference with the National Board of Trade held at St. Louis; though there was some difference of opinion as to what the treaty should be, there was no difference as to the desirability of restoring the treaty. The same spirit prevailed again in the National Board which met in New-York this year. If there were to be a new treaty, many things would have to be considered. If the registration in the United States of Canadian built ships could be secured, it would be a great boon. Moreover, though we admitted American vessels to our canals, our vessels were still excluded from American canals. Again, while the Washington Treaty granted the free navigation of the St. Lawrence forever to the United States, Lake Michigan was only made free by that treaty for ten years. He was the first person who had ever sent a vessel from Montreal to Chicago, and that vessel was seized, though he had previously not been aware that the lake was not free to us. She was, however, subsequently released by Secretary Walker, upon representation being made that there were no differential duties in Canada against American vessels or goods. This was a very important thing, because most of the cargoes which reach Montreal from the West came from Lake Michigan. He concluded by saying that he thought it was to the honor of Canada that an enlightened sense of self-interest had prevented her, notwithstanding the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, from making any change in the terms on which she received American produce. The single alteration made in our fiscal system was the imposition of a duty on the export of saw-logs.

Mr. Deveber, of St. John, N. B., in seconding the resolution, thought the sympathies of the Lower Provinces, where he came from, were the same as here. They desired to be a shipping country, to have free trade in ship-building and in the coasting trade. In the matter of lumber we sent to the United Kingdom, the United States, and southern countries in 1865, $2,395,014 worth, and in 1872, $3,201,268 worth. The details of this statistical statement went to show that since reciprocity was suspended our trade in lumber with the United States had nearly doubled, while that with Great Britain had rather diminished. The lumber trade, he believed, indicated the state of trade in other articles, so that however desirable reciprocity might be, we were independent of it. He would with pleasure second the resolutions.

Mr. Hawley, of Detroit, thanked the Board for the kind manner in which he and other representatives of the American Board had been received, expressing at the same time his regret that the President of the National Board of Trade of the United States could not be present. He had received, however, a letter from that gentleman testifying his sympathy with the subject of reciprocal free trade with Canada, and saying that he had already brought the subject under the notice of the President and Secretary of State.

Mr. Hawley then alluded to the resolutions, to the feeling of the National Board of Trade of the United States at New-York, and to the subsequent expressions of the local Boards of Trade. All of these were favorable to the renewal of the treaty. He also mentioned the desire in the United States for the enlargement of the Canadian canals, and the admission of Americans to use them. He referred particularly to the Caughnawaga Canal as a thing in which Americans took the greatest possible interest. He also declared that the sentiments of Gov. Dix, communicated to the Legislature of the State of New-York, met with a large response generally in the United States. After alluding to the increasing number of bridges and tunnels between the two countries, he said these things evidently pointed to the necessity of increasing the commercial intercourse between the two countries. He concluded by a renewed expression of thanks and compliments to the Dominion Board of Trade. During the course of his remarks he also mentioned, with honor, Mr. Gerrit Smith as a great promoter of reciprocal trade.

Mr. Hamilton Hill, of Boston, spoke in a similar sense. In the course of his remarks he said it was true that the trade between the two countries had not fallen off, which might be said to be a reason against a change. But what would have been the result if the trade had been free?

Mr. Henderson, of Boston, also returned thanks.

Mr. Wilkes, of Toronto, spoke in favor of a resolution favoring the Reciprocity Treaty, and pointed out that since the repeal of the treaty the condition of the international trade had very much changed, and not in a direction supposed to be favorable to the United States. During the existence of the treaty, he said the exports to Canada from the United States were largely in excess of the imports from Canada. Since that time the exports from Canada had largely exceeded the imports from the United States. He concluded by saying that in case of a new treaty being adopted, Canadians would not object to include in the list of reciprocally free goods, many articles of manufacture, such as boots and shoes, sewing-machines, cloth, musical instruments, &c.

Mr. Wilkes' resolution was adopted.

The Last Victim of Whisky.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the boy Emil Borowick, who died after drinking six glasses of whisky at the liquor-store of Patrick Burns and Andrew Geiser, reassembled Friday night. Coroner Whitehall having received information that several of the jurors had expressed their intention of screening the liquor-sellers, he desired any of the jurors who might feel unable to give an impartial verdict to withdraw. Several of the men sworn to decide impartially at once rose from their seats and left the room. The Coroner says he is determined to give the matter of the boy's death a thorough investigation, and to make this a test case with regard to selling liquor to minors.

Funeral Services of the Late Rev. Joshua Leavitt.

The funeral services of the late Rev. Joshua Leavitt, D. D., who died on the 10th inst. at the residence of his family, No. 134 Henry-street, Brooklyn, took place at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday, in the Church of the Pilgrims (Rev. Dr. Storrs), corner of Henry and Remsen streets. Among the large audience present were a number of gentlemen prominently connected with the religious press. The body remained in the church, and will be privately conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetery today.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

New-Year's Prospects—The Great Coal Strike—Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Harcourt—The Bowles Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1873.

The new year finds people here in a tolerably sober, not to say half-frightened, state of mind. There is a terror in great material prosperity, and something of this kind seems to press on the conscience of the people. The country has of late been growing rich, not in a small, steady way, but, as Gladstone put it, by "leaps and bounds." When the old Roman slipped on the altar steps as he was going up to return thanks for a victory, he became easier in his mind; to such good fortunes as he had enjoyed there must, he felt, in the nature of things, be some shadow, and he was grateful to the gods, who had let him off easily with a gentle touch of the black brush. Perhaps from this point of view the Geneva and Berlin awards may be regarded with complacency. The prosperity of the year has had its dingy lining. But still it is impossible not to see that there is considerable uneasiness. A very good year is always distrusted. It is feared that it may have led to recklessness and overtrading, to lavish personal expenditure and desperate efforts to bring up business to keep pace with new habits; and then there is also an instinctive and perhaps somewhat superstitious faith in the doctrine of compensation. Experience indeed seems to show that periods of financial inflation and depression come, like good and bad seasons, in periodical cycles. That the year has been a very prosperous one cannot be doubted. Trade has been active and profitable beyond all precedent, and a great deal of money has been made. Prices have been high, and people with small fixed incomes must have suffered, but, as a rule, the influx of money has been greater than the increased expenditure. The revenue returns show in a striking manner the abundant riches of the country. There is every reason to expect that the Government will next April be able to show a surplus of nearly three millions and a half. The receipts for the last nine months amounted to £51,684,636; and if they go on at their present rate the total revenue of the year will not be much short of £75,000,000. The balance, however, large as it is, will not leave much cash in hand. The purchases of the National Debt Commissioners for the extinction of debt have already absorbed £2,282,000; and then there are the Alabama damages to be provided for, either out of the revenue or by a loan; and the civil service is resolutely agitating for an increase of pay. In any case, however, the country has certainly been making money fast. Whether it will continue to make money at the same rate, or whether there may not be a dangerous reaction, is another question. Dear bread, dear coal, dear iron—these are three formidable facts which encounter us on the threshold of the year. The harvest was bad last year, but the French had good crops, and that helped to moderate the market. But for some weeks all Europe seems to have been more or less under water, and there is no appearance as yet of the weather settling down to its natural condition. Inundations in France and Italy, and the richest parts of England converted into swamps, do not promise well for next year's harvest. Two days ago we had fearful thunder-storms, and more floods. Today it rains as briskly as if it had only just begun. Altogether it hardly needs a prophet to predict bad harvests in Europe next Autumn. The price of bread is more likely to rise than to fall, and people are also threatened with a scarcity of coal.

THE GREAT COAL STRIKE.

On Friday a great coal strike began in Wales, which throws 60,000 men out of work. The Welsh collieries are divided into three classes, according to the uses to which the coals are applied. Some supply the iron-works, while others provide household coals and coals for steam purposes. It is the iron-workers' colliers who have just struck, and the iron-workers, who would fain have kept to their employment, are also thrown out against their will. Six months ago the colliers got an advance of ten per cent. on their wages. Soon after they demanded another ten per cent. This was refused, and on a threat of a lock-out the demand was withdrawn. Now the masters, finding prices declining, insist upon taking off the ten per cent. already conceded, and going back to the old scale. The masters propose that if markets improve the men should get their share of the increased prices, and in the meantime they offer to submit their books for examination by delegates chosen from among the men. To this the colliers answer that if they saw the books they would not know what to make of them, and that they would prefer arbitration. The masters, however, have declined to be bound by the decision of irresponsible outsiders. They will have nothing to do, they say, with anybody but their own men; with them they will discuss the question in every way, and will keep back no secrets of trade. But they cannot recognize the right of other persons to interfere. The men have accordingly struck. There is some hope, apparently, that matters will be arranged, but I doubt it. The quarrel goes deeper than the rate of wages. Of late the men have fancied that they were masters, and the masters think that the time has come for determining who shall have the upper hand. The colliers come to work when they like, dawdle and doze when at work, and consider it a great favor that they show face at all. It is often Wednesday before they begin the week, and three days' hard drinking does not improve the quality of their work. It takes more iron now to make a ton of rails than it used to do, simply on account of the bad workmanship. This feeling on the part of the men has been fostered by the leaders of the Union, who are really at the bottom of the strike. They think they have been slighted by the masters, and that it is necessary to make them smart for it. The chances are, however, that the men will suffer more than the masters. One of the latter, a Mr. Crawshay, is reported to be worth seven or eight millions sterling; and other iron-masters and coal proprietors in the same district are only a little less wealthy, and quite capable of bearing the loss of a protracted struggle. They evidently think it worth while to give the men a lesson. At present it is a comparatively small body of colliers who are putting a stop to the industry of the district at the dictation of the managers of the Union. Already the iron-workers and many of the colliers resent the despotic way in which the Unionists have treated them, and their love for the Union will not be increased by their experience of the consequences of the strike. The unionists, who know they are no match for individual proprietors with large fortunes at their backs, and responsible for their conduct to no one but themselves, fix their hopes mainly on the joint stock companies. It is supposed that the managers of these companies dare not expose themselves to the anger of the shareholders if a strike should involve, as it would, a loss of dividends. There is something in this, perhaps, but, on the whole, it would seem as if there had been a turn of the tide in regard to unionism, and the employers who have sufficient courage and resources to confront it generally get the best of the encounter.

MR. CARDWELL AND MR. HARCOURT.

Mr. Cardwell, the War Secretary, and Mr. Vernon Harcourt, "Historicus," have this week delivered two speeches apiece to their constituents at Oxford. They are members of the town, not the University, which has two members who are both Conservatives. Cardwell is the very ideal of a safe man in politics—slow, measured, cautious, yet not too cautious to move at all.

Be not the first by whom the new is tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside,

is his motto. He began life as a Peelite, as, indeed, did Gladstone, and he has kept pace with the latter, as far as actual legislation has gone, without forfeiting his character for prudence and consistency. He talks in a sad, solemn, funeral sort of way, with a distinct enunciation of every syllable, and a pause between every word, and anything more removed from passion or temper than his speeches cannot be conceived. It is an old rule, when anybody catches fire, to wrap the unfortunate person in a blanket or some dense woolen covering; and in political controversy Cardwell's oratory is similarly useful. He overcomes his victims by a gentle somnolence. There never was a more inflammable subject than the Army bill, which effected the abolition of purchase; and if anybody but Cardwell had been War Minister, there would have been a perpetual series of explosions.

But Cardwell wrapped the hot, fiery, hissing Colonels and Lordlings in his mantle, and the flames died out for want of air. There can hardly be an odder sight than to see this quiet, fish-blooded, clerical-looking man, with his long, grave face and pacific demeanor, riding his quiet little cob at the head of the army during the Autumn manœuvres. Mr. Cardwell had little to say, except that England could not just yet afford to dispense with an army. Mr. Vernon Harcourt is a politician of a different stamp, essentially aggressive, and by no means careful to balance his arguments, either for or against any particular course of policy. He took up what promises to be a popular line in regard to what he called "the grand-maternal Government, which ties night-caps on a grown-up nation, by act of Parliament." He was referring especially to the Licensing act, which deals stringently with the public houses, and sends people home to bed at an early hour.

"We no longer," he said, "prescribe the course of trade by act of Parliament, but it seems we are to establish protective prohibitory duties upon the habits of the people. One set of people want to attack liberty of action in one respect, another set of people want to attack it in another respect. Some people want to dictate the conduct of employers, others to impose terms on the employed. Some want to meddle with the rights of the owners of public houses, others to invade the rights of the owners of private houses. The form is different, but the error is the same. Unless we resolutely set our faces against the whole system liberty itself will suffer." He thought entails should be abolished, so that land might be free, and he likened game-preserving to a condition that grain-dealers should keep so many rats, or grocers flies, upon their premises. That generally he was against blazing principles and sweeping reforms, and spoke a good word for the Church and the aristocracy. He justified the Geneva arbitration on the ground that it was greatly to the interest of England to get the new rules of international law established, while, on the other hand, the United States could not be expected to agree to an alteration for our advantage without receiving compensation for the loss they had sustained by the old state of the law.

THE BOWLES ROBBERY.

The proceedings against Mr. R. Bowles on Tuesday last, of which you will have already received a report, were very brief. His committal for trial was evidently a foregone conclusion with the Lord Mayor. His counsel frankly gave up the case as against the other members of the firm, and devoted himself chiefly to denouncing them as thieves and traitors. But his attempt to excite compassion for the remaining partners was ineffectual. The argument that R. Bowles did not run away with the rest, only showed that he thought he could brave over the affair, or, perhaps, was not quick enough in his movements. He is a tall, good-looking man, with long, thin face, and aquiline nose, and brown beard over the mouth and chin. The moral of the story for traveling Americans is evidently that they had better do their banking with a good, old-established house, and allow the manager or the hosts of the hotel where they put up to see to their baggage and run their errands for them.

A CLERICAL FORGER.

I am almost ashamed to mention as a piece of news of any interest in New-York a paltry forgery of some £22,000 worth of joint stock scrip. It is reported, however, that the case will, as it is disclosed, swell into larger proportions, and the fact that a highly respected and popular clergyman is the accused person takes it out of the category of commonplace crimes. Mr. Moyle, who has just been arrested on this charge, has been for some time a beneficed clergyman of the Church of England at Middlesborough. He was very earnest and assiduous in the discharge of his ministerial duties, and was pronounced by all classes a "good fellow." He was on good terms even with the infidels of the town, and presented them with an engraving of Holman Hunt's "Light of the World," to hang up in the smoking-room of their club. His attention to clerical work did not prevent him from being a director of several joint stock companies and taking an active part in their management. Middlesborough is one of the new parts of England, and owes its rapid rise to large discoveries of ore. It is full of men who have been suddenly enriched, and who give their time to the social life of the place. It is supposed that the contagion was too much for the genial parson, who first got beyond his depth in speculation, and then, as it is said, sought relief by imitating other people's handwriting. The clergy are making great efforts to hush up the matter, but Mr. Moyle is in the hands of the police, and bail has been refused.

F. H. J.

Norton's Embezzlement in the Post-Office.

George W. Norton, the Superintendent of the Money-order Department of the Post-office, who was arrested in 1871, for embezzling $115,000, and was released on $20,000 bail at the time, by the United States District-Attorney, was afterward indicted by the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court. District-Attorney Bliss yesterday caused Norton's rearrest on a bench-warrant, on the ground that the amount of his bail was insufficient. In the bench-warrant the surety required was $115,000, the amount of the defalcation. Prisoner's counsel, yesterday afternoon, appealed to Judge Woodruff, who reduced the bail to $25,000. Mr. Abram B. Wakeman became one of Mr. Norton's sureties, but up to a late hour in the afternoon the prisoner had not secured the other surety, his bond requiring two.

Sea Serpents Seen by the Sea Serpent.

Capt. White, of the ship Sea Serpent, which arrived at this port yesterday, reports that on the outward passage from New-York to China, in latitude 29° 38' 8", longitude 170° 45', his attention was called, on the 5th of May, by the seamen on the foretopsail, to a large sea serpent passing withing six feet of the ship's quarter. When the serpent was some fifteen, or twenty feet astern, he lifted his head above the water, opened his mouth, and looked around after the ship with apparent surprise. As near as Capt. White could judge, the serpent must have been fifty feet long and two feet in diameter, and of a deep brown color. About three minutes afterward another of the same species was passed on the other side of the ship within about fifteen feet. He was coiled up, and had the appearance of being asleep.

The Samana Bay Company.

The directors of the Samana Bay Company will meet to-morrow at 2 o'clock, at the office of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, to take further measures in regard to the development of the property recently purchased in San Domingo. It is understood that important measures in reference to an issue of stock will be taken at the meeting. The offices of Mr. Rowland Hazard, corner of Pine-street and Broadway, were yesterday crowded with persons anxious to obtain authentic information in regard to the measures about to be taken by the Company.

Personal.

Congressman Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo; Congressman William F. Russell, of Saugerties; Gen. A. W. Jones, of the United States Army, and Col. Samuel Tate, President of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Seymour, of the New-York, is at the Everett House.

Gov. Leland Stanford, and Gen. D. D. Colson, of San Francisco; Hon. T. C. Platt, of Owego; Hon. C. R. Griggs, of Illinois, and Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Noah D. Taylor, of the United States Army; Judge W. S. Lincoln, of Washington, and Dr. L. R. Herrick, of Rochester, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. E. J. McDowell, of Auburn, and Hon. D. S. Lynde, of St. Lawrence County, are at the Coleman House.

Major Crosbey, of the British Army, is at the St. Charles Hotel.

Judge H. H. Hendricks, of Texas, is at the Sturtevant House.

Judge J. H. McFarland, of Washington, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Gen. J. E. Pepper, of Kentucky, and Col. D. K. Jackman, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Prof. Etienne Lambert's free lectures on French are attended by the élite. His next lecture will take place to-morrow, Monday, at 8 P. M., at No. 1,260 Broadway.—Note.

A Pure Stimulant—CENTURY WHISKEY—*Advertisement.*

Half Horse and Half Man. Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment upon man or beast, is cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.—*Advertisement.*

Pure and Mellow—CENTURY WHISKEY.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Extracts. BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES.—*Advertisement.*

Century Whiskey—For sale by first-class dealers.—*Advertisement.*

SEE PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT'S Time Table for French Classes, under instruction.—*Advertisement.*

A LUXURY.—Having a tooth drawn with laughing gas at COLTON'S in the Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Ask your druggist or grocer for the "Bell Schnapps," the purest stimulant of the age.—*Advertisement.*

Children's Hair. To insure a healthy and permanent growth of children's hair, a discontinuance of the use of OILS, POMADES, FINE-TEETH COMBS and STIFF BRISTLE BRUSHES is recommended by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, who devotes his especial attention to a judicious and natural management of this delicate organization, with children as well as adults.

Chronic Diseases Cured by Electricity.—It is twenty years since I introduced electricity into my practice, and with astonishing success. My new operating rooms are now ready. All forms of electricity, electro-magnetism, and galvanism daily administered and supplemented with medicine of a nutritious character when necessary. E. B. FOOTE, M. D., author of "Medical Common Sense," "Plain Home Talk," &c., No 120 Lexington-av., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Swallow-tail Coats for Balls, &c., for sale and hire. SHEA, No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.

A Luxurious Hair-Dressing.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair, stops its falling.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

SHEERIN—MADDEN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, by Rev. P. F. Dealy, S. J., WILLIAM B. SHEERIN to Miss M. E. MADDEN, both of this City.

DIED.

BENJAMIN.—On Friday, 17th inst., MARIS D. BENJAMIN, in the 78th year of his age.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 112 West 23d-st., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 10½ A. M., and the friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

CAMPBELL.—On Thursday, the 16th inst., Mrs. SARAH S., relict of George G. Campbell, in the 79th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 347 West 20th-st., on Monday, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

DUNNINGTON.—On the 18th inst., STEPHEN A. DUNNINGTON, aged 29 years.
Relatives and friends of the family, members of Abrams Lodge, No. 20, F. and A. M., of Gramercy Chapter, No. 1, A. & P. R., of Memphis, also members of New-York Masquerade Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 645 6th-av., today, (Sunday,) at 1½ o'clock.

GRIFFEN.—At Newark, N. J., on the 17th inst., ADA OHLENA, daughter of Orlando and Maria Louise Griffen, aged 3 years, 5 months, 9 days.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Jabez Elverson, No. 24 Wallace-st., on Monday, Jan. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

GODWARD.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, THOMAS GODWARD, Sr., in the 59th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. [illegible] East 10th-st.
New-Orleans and California papers please copy.

HOWE.—In North Salem, on Friday, Jan. 17, HANNAH M. HOWE, in the [illegible] year of her age.
Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the Universalist Church, on Monday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

OTIS.—At Newport, R. I., on Friday, Jan. 17, ALLEYNE OTIS, in the 66th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence in Newport, on Tuesday next, at 12½ o'clock.

SEYMOUR.—On Friday morning, Jan. 17, 1873, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Esq., in the 79th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son, Rev. Dr. George F. Seymour, and of his sons-in-law, John F. Seymour, Esq., and Charles H. Mount, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday next, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at St. Thomas' Church, corner of 5th-av. and 53d-st., without further notice.

SOHER.—On Friday, Jan. 17, MORRIS SOHER, of disease of the heart, aged 38 years and 7 months.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 56 West 46th-st., without further notice.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday, Jan 17, ALLEN SMITH, in the 28th year of his age.
The funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, Bartlett Smith, No. 238 West 56th-st., on Monday, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

TITUS.—At Harlem, Friday, Jan. 17, MARY B., infant daughter of Thos. F. and Kate M. Titus, aged 8 months and 12 days.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her parents' residence, No. 27 West 128th-st.

WASHBURN.—At the City of Mexico, Jan. 17, CHARLES WASHBURN, M. D., of Wilkesbarre, Penn., formerly of this City.

WILSON.—At Newark, N. J., Saturday morning, Jan. 18, 1873, DANIEL M. WILSON, in the 70th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, Friday morning, 6 A. M., Jan. 17, 1873, DEBORAH A., wife of Wm. Wilson, aged 77 years.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, Curtiss Ackerly, No. 77 Division-av., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART SALE.

By order of executrix, the entire collection of paintings belonging to the late MR. JOSEPH H. HIGGINSON, of Brooklyn. Comprising choice examples by Church, S. R. Gifford, Guy, Bierstadt, Casilear, Whittredge, W. H. Beard, J. H. Beard, Wm. Hart, Nehlig, Eastman Johnson, Inness, G. H. Hall, Huntington, &c., &c. Also many gems by celebrated foreign artists. These paintings are now on exhibition at the Leavitt Art-rooms No. 817 Broadway—free day and evening—to be sold by auction at the Clinton Hall sale-rooms, Astor-place, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 23 and 24. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The public are cautioned against receiving our checks unless certified, as several printed ones have been stolen from our check-book. W. K. O'BRIEN & BROTHER, No. 83 3d-av., corner of 12th-st.

NOTICE.—WE WOULD MOST RESPECTfully call the attention of our patrons to the fact that, through the kindness of a brother grocer, we shall be able to supply their orders promptly and as well as heretofore. Thanking them for their kind patronage in the past, and trusting that we will receive their encouragement in the future, we will prepare to continue the business in our old stand, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., as soon as the premises can be renovated. Please send all orders to No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., and oblige SAMUEL W. GERRY & CO.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILAdelphia, who, for the last thirty-five years has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of pulmonary diseases, will again be at his consultation rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., where advice will be given free to all, but for a thorough examination with the respirometer, the charge will be $5.

DENTISTRY.—ALL WHO WISH TO study economy in first-class dental operations will call on Dr. WAIT & SON, and examine specimens and prices. Beautiful sets of teeth from $15 to $50. Extracting under pure fresh gas. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., opposite Association Hall and Academy of Design.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

P. H. T. STANDS FOR PLAIN HOME TALK, and it is plain talk about the body and its physical and social needs. Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," of No. 120 Lexington-av., who entertains everybody with his pen, and cures everybody by his skill, is its author. In its thousand pages it answers a thousand questions you don't want to go to your physician about. It is, as it is stamped upon its cover, "A book for private and considerate reading." Price $3 25, and sent postage prepaid everywhere. Contents table mailed free. Agents wanted. A beautiful original chromo, mounted, "Throw Physic to the dogs," worth $10, goes with the book. No chromo without the book. No book without the chromo. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 129 East 28th-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 4TH-av. and 23d-st.—Service of song, followed by a short address by Count BERNSTORFF, at 7½ P. M. Bible class every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, conducted by W. H. Thomson, M. D. Devotional meetings for young men every THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and every SATURDAY EVENING at 9 o'clock, in the rooms.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. B. BRADY, of the Newark Conference, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. M. PRINCE, of Virginia, at 7½ P. M. Memorial services for Mrs. Willis at 3 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. A cordial welcome to all.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st.—THOMAS GALE FORSTER, lecturer. MORNING—*Spiritual Phenomena, and the Deductions Therefrom.* EVENING—*The Analogy Existing between the Facts of the Bible and the Facts of Modern Spiritualism*—by request.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE. REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., PASTOR. At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC TODAY AND HEREAFTER, the Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation will occupy the Academy of Music MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½, until their new church is built. Seats free.

GRACE CHAPEL, IRVING HALL, IRVing-place, and 15th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free. *No service in the evening of this Sunday.*

ALL ARE INVITED TO HEAR Rev. P. L. DAVIS, Pastor of the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford sts., who will preach at 10½ SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*The Three Crowns*, and by special request, will repeat his sermon to young men in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

AT DUANE M. E. CHURCH, HUDSON-st., near Spring.—Preaching SABBATH at 10½ A. M., by Rev. ALEX. MCLEAN; at 7½ by Rev. JOHN G. OAKLEY. Revival meetings through the week.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH. Rev. E. C. SWEETSER, Pastor. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for SUNDAY MORNING—[illegible]. The public are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. G. M. PULLMAN will give the second lecture of the series on Social Problems SUNDAY EVENING, at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., below 42d-st. Subject—Popular Education. Morning service at 11, at the Young Men's Universalist Association Rooms, No. [illegible] Bowery, near 5th-st.

CHURCH OF HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 11 A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. COOPER will preach in the morning and afternoon. In the evening, Right Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D., Bishop of Long Island, will repeat his sermon on the *Old Catholic Movement.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING lecture in illustration of the *Early Christian Faith and Practice from the Roman Catacombs and Mosaics*, in course of delivery by the Rector, Dr. LUNDY.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION has removed to their own edifice, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Pews can be secured from the sexton. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. Dr. CHEEVER will preach SABBATH EVENING in the Chapel of the University, on Washington-square. Subject—*The Pretended Savagism of the Primitive Human Family, and What it Teaches.*

CHURCH OF MOUNT ZION, UNIVERsity Building, Washington-square.—Bishop SNOW will preach on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Prophetic History of the World, as Given by the Angel Gabriel.* Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. HENRY POWERS will preach MORNING on the *Story of Enoch.* EVENING—Lecture to young people; subject—*Habit.* WEDNESDAY EVENING lecture—*The Government of God.*

COUNT BERNSTORFF, SECRETARY OF the German Legation, will address young men in Association Hall, 4th-av. and 23d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, after the service of song, at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, WEST 28TH-ST., near Broadway.—Rev. W. C. DAWSON, Pastor, will preach in the MORNING at 10½, and at 7½ in the EVENING. All are cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Come, friends.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av., WILLIAM H. PENDLETON, Pastor.—Services MORNING and EVENING. All are welcome to the House of God.

GRAND-STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Williamsburg, between 4th and 5th sts.—Rev. T. KIMBALL, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Hell.* EVENING at 7½ o'clock. [illegible] All seats free.

GREEK-RUSSIAN CHAPEL, NO. 951 2d-av., near 52d-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 11 o'clock. All cordially invited.

LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV. (RESERVOIR-square.)—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Fixed Truth.*

MURRAY-HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS. Communion service. Preaching in the EVENING by Rev. E. H. GILLETT, D. D.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED Church, corner of 57th-st.—Preaching by Rev. H. D. GANSE, the pastor, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M.

NEW TESTAMENT WORDS ABOUT NATURE.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will lecture in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*No More Sea.*

PROF. ALLAN CURR, F. R. S., OF London, will lecture at Seventeenth-street Baptist Church, near 6th-av., THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 23. Subject—*A Night in the English House of Commons.* Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door. Proceeds for Ladies' Benevolent Society.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver FOR THE ONLY TIME his new lecture STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 2[illegible].

REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH will preach at Steinway Hall at 10½. Subject—*The Only Way Out of the Wilderness.* Evening—*Are You Alive or Dead?* Short sermons and revival prayer-meetings every evening during the week in Dr. Armitage's Baptist Church, 46th-st., near 5th-av.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR ST. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, Madison-av., corner 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 A. M.

REV. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. THOMAS GUARD, OF BALTImore, will preach in the Thirty-seventh-street M. E. Church, near 10th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Seats free.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. STODDARD AND Master HOUGH, the physical test mediums, will hold a séance on SUNDAY and MONDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 19 and 20, at Naylor's Hall, corner 8th-st. and Broadway, commencing at 8 o'clock. A regular séance will be given at the residence of Dr. [illegible], No. 210 West 43d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, commencing at 8 o'clock. Skeptics invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHOIR. GEO. WM. WARREN, Director.—Applications from those possessing good voices always acceptable. The best of educational advantages offered. Singing class every TUESDAY at 3 P. M. in the Music-room, (entrance on 53d st.) Circulars at the Church, and at Chickering's, No. 11 East 14th-st.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 13th and 14th sts.—Preaching by Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor, on SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Pew rents abolished. Put into the collection plates as God has prospered you.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—TODAY, Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN will preach at 10½ A. M., and for deaf mutes at 3½ P. M., and Rev. HENRY [illegible], on *Church Work in Mexico*, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting 3½ P. M. Protracted meeting next week.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 39th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. W. [illegible] CARROLL, Rector.—Subject for SUNDAY MORNING—"*Jesus Himself*," the Representative Man. Strangers always welcome.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Varick-st.—SUNDAY, 19th inst., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. M. MCCAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Young people's Prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 7th-av.—Children's services with sermon, at 10½ A. M. and preaching at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Seats free.

SATURDAY POPULAR MATINEES AT ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d-st. and 4th-av.

THE RIGHT REV. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D., Bishop of Long Island, will repeat his discourse on the *Old Catholic Movement*, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-av., between 45th and 46th sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 19th inst. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer-book Society.

THE PAPAL QUESTION.—"THE Kingdom of the Popes and the Kingdom of Christ" will be the subject of a discourse by Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., Pastor of the south Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING. Dr. DOWLING will also preach in the FORENOON. Seats provided for strangers.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL MISSIONARY Association of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av. will hold their seventeenth anniversary on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE THIRD OF A COURSE OF SERmons on Old Testament characters will be preached in the New-York Presbyterian Church, Houston and Thompson sts., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. T. A. HOYT.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Objections answered by Rev. D. MCALLISTER, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D-av. and 10th-st.—Rev. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D. (former Pastor of the Church) will preach THIS MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Seats free in the evening.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 4th st., near 6th-av.—The Pastor, Rev. W. P. ABBOTT, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

WAINRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner of Waverley-place and Bank st., Rev. T. [illegible], Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. EVENING—Sermon to young men.

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

Substitute "Again."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to put in the newspaper what I have often verbally stated—a truth: About forty years since, (being a confirmed smoker,) some young gentlemen of same habit, bantering among themselves said they would give up smoking "if the Doctor would." As that referred to me, and I overheard it, I wrote at once a little pledge that we would use no tobacco for one year, signed it myself, and so did the others. Since that day I have never touched tobacco. Now, what I wish to say, with a view to do others good, is this: I believe I have taken more comfort the last forty years in the reflection that I had mastered a bad habit instead of allowing it to master me, than I should have done in smoking for that period, besides having the expense. Now, I beg young men and clergymen to think of this. The latter, as a class, I fear are too much subject to this vice.

DOCTOR.

Treatment of Insane Criminals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While reading to-day's edition of the TIMES I noticed a letter from Mr. Dea, of Staten Island, commenting upon "Mr. Clinton's act in relation to the defense of insanity in criminal cases," in which he says "it substantially proposes that the defendant who is acquitted on the ground of insanity be confined in one of our State lunatic asylums for a space of time not less than twenty, and not to exceed thirty years." In the case there will be some sane criminals confined there, but, as soon as his counsel could prove his sanity, they would demand his removal out that ground. Now, while uniting with Mr. Clinton in his act, I would respectfully propose that upon the criminal being pronounced perfectly sane by the resident physician, he be removed to the State Prison for the full time of his sentence, which should be pronounced upon him after he recovers from the Asylum, or a new trial be given him, in which the report of the physician be taken as evidence to prove his sanity.

A REFORMER.

BROOKLYN, Sunday, Jan. 12, 1873.

Coal-Vault Covers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice an article in your paper of this date in relation to the iron vault-covers in front of the Park Hotel, and, as usual in like cases, you make a fair statement of facts, and very properly ask the same question which I have for some weeks past been trying to have settled, viz: Whose duty is it to remove them? Being the lessee of that portion of the building known as the Park Hotel, and sensible of the smooth condition of the sidewalk for the entire block, and particularly of the iron vault-covers, I have repeatedly called upon the agents of said property, as well as the attention of my landlords, to the slippery condition of said covers, with only the unsatisfactory answer that "they are in as good condition now as they have been for years, and better than others in many parts of the city." During the late snow blockade I had them thrown in front of the hotel several times a day, but owing to the narrowness of the sidewalk, and the immense traffic in this locality, they soon would soon be brushed from the covers, leaving them in nearly as bad condition as before. My object in writing is not to complain of the action of the Park Hotel, but if it is mine, I am perfectly willing to do all that is required of me; but I do not wish to bear the heavy expenses upon the hotel made which they are taxed upon something over which I have no control.

ALBERT A. DURAND,
Proprietor Park Hotel.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17, 1873.

Pacify The Bench.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your rejoinder to the illogical and sensible squib which appeared in the *Tribune* of yesterday, on the trial of Judges Curtis, was in every way just and timely. That paper admits that the Bench needs cleansing, and the people ask, Why not continue to cleanse it by striking the ermine from the shoulders of one who has been weighed in the balance and found wanting?

Almost fifteen years ago, the personnel of the Bench conformed to the ideal of what Judges should be. The ability and integrity of the Bench was unquestioned, and was the pride of our State. The respect which the Bar and the people then entertained for the office of Judge was deserved. But from the time when Fernando Wood raised his unholy voice against the re-election of Hiram Denio, because he had delivered the opinion of the Court of Appeals that the Metropolitan Police act was constitutional, so far did the then issue of inhospitable that the office of Judge might possibly be regarded in the same light as the office held by a constable—the subject of politics. Let us get back to our old ideal. Let no more the inferior of Hoffman, Oakley, Daly, Theodore, Brosius, be permitted to reside on the bench. And let the Senate understand that the reign of the Ring and the ascendancy of the Ring is ended forever, and that they are not satisfied with old-fashioned, honest men at the head of the Municipality, but demand the equal purity and ability shall henceforth characterize the Judiciary, and thus revive the confidence and respect which that once proud position commanded.

I hope, I believe, that I speak for

THE PRESS, THE BAR, AND THE PEOPLE.

JAN. 15, 1873.

The Law's Delay.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent of the other day, who so powerfully portrayed the abuses of the law, and perfect absence of justice in the trial of cases, needs no indorsement. Any one having business with the Courts will readily see and feel its truth. Having some experience myself, I would like to make it public, and therein only allude to one point of the trouble complained of, viz.: Delay in having cases reached in their turns, saying nothing of the fact to which your correspondent alludes about the very short time in the day devoted by Judges to their business. Five years ago last November a case was duly commenced in the Supreme Court of this City, involving the sum of about $45,000—the whole property of a poor man. Three years and four months elapsed before it was reached on the calendar; it was then tried, and one of the issues reduced to coincide with the others, making a new trial necessary. The second trial took place ten months after, when the jury awarded the plaintiff the whole claim. The defendant appealed, of course, and the argument before the General Term of the Court is expected to be had this month—January. Then, it proceeded with further by going to the Court of Appeals, it cannot be put upon the calendar of that Court till January next, and probably longer or later will elapse before reaching it, thus, in all probability, consuming seven years from commencement of suit. Verily the delays of the law are almost equivalent to a denial of justice, and this is the history of nearly every one having cases to try. Now, Mr. Editor, you have killed the Tammany Ring, and helped to remove three villains from the Bench; cannot something be done in this quarter.

E. P. W.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873.

Breaches of Promise.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The heartfelt sympathy of your correspondent C. C. M. for his own sex calls for a reply from some female, and as I know the unmarried ones cannot speak for themselves on a subject so delicate, I venture to take up the cudgel for them. That C. C. M. is smarting under a disappointment, cannot be mistaken, but that he should take out his revenge on the whole sex is a shame; for there are many men living in the enjoyment of their own homes that, had they their deserts, would be imprisoned for a lifetime for the wrongs and disappointments inflicted on women, and if one has the moral courage to bring her troubles before the public, she should be compensated to the fullest extent while a man sits on the bench. A little knowledge of this would show that the heaviest blow is on the woman, as none would bear any punishment rather than give out $2,500. Nobody knows how much, and it does the female heart so pustian in an ostentatious manner, and there is a very plain reason why women should be enabled to bring actions for breach of contract. A man can always get a wife, no matter what his age, but can a woman always get a husband? I guess not. Then why be allowed to feel around a woman, and favor her at his impunity. Do the men ever keep other suitors off? Oh, of course not. They wouldn't do such a thing. Well, now they will find that the age of reform has arrived, and they must be very, very careful. The young gentleman who got jilted only had to write "the world is brighter with you," &c., and he wished he be miserable let him try again. "Faint heart never won fair lady," and if "C. C. M." is not a Benedict, I would advise him to become one for a change, and tell me this time next year if he believes that we are all a race of flirts. I hope he will have reason to change his opinion. In the meantime, if he looks about, he will see that the young lady on the "Heights" is only playing at a game, of which his own sex are the best teachers, and she is probably an apt pupil. C. C. M. may be certain that most young men know the habits and tastes of the ladies of their acquaintance before marriage; and if they are either vegan, they take no trouble whatever to conceal it. They should not find fault because the romantic age has passed. I hope your correspondent will take the advice of one removed from such trouble. Respectfully,

LIZZIE O'BRIEN POLLOCK.

No. 56 WICKOFF-STREET, BROOKLYN, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

Rapid Transit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are no plans of rapid transit which will not involve great expense and considerable damage to individual interests. It seems to me that the scheme which would produce the greatest public good, at the least sacrifice, is that which was substantially proposed by one of your correspondents, the other day. I mean the construction of two viaducts, running in the centre of two of the great avenues on the east and west sides of the City. This plan avoids the immense cost of land damages, and of boring through rock, which would be necessary in case a tunnel should be attempted. Over these viaducts trains might be drawn by locomotives at great speed, and the most remote regions of the Island brought within half an hour's time of Wall-street.

But not the least important feature of this plan would be its convenience for way travel. The viaduct would afford underneath it a covered road for street cars, which would thus be protected from snow in Winter and sun in Summer. There should be only two street tracks for cars running north and south respectively, and these should receive all the passengers from the side lines by a system of correspondences like that of the Parisian omnibuses. And there should be stoppages at fixed points only, and not at the beck and call of any passenger. The cars being protected from the weather might be for many months in the year open and uncovered. They might also be long and narrow, with only a single bench of seats, thus leaving room for a foot path, which being also under cover, would be of great use in bad weather. Besides the arrangements for telegraph wires, lamp-posts and pneumatic tubes to be seized by your correspondent, the solid spaces along the viaduct might be used for advertising boards and afford in this way a considerable revenue to the City.

W. H.

The Hospital Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For a year past I have noticed with much interest the workings of a society of ladies, under the name of "Hospital Association." The first institution attacked was Bellevue, which has ever been the leading one in great evils—therefore, chosen as the one for great remedies. The year of their work has ended, and we would ask these gentle guardians of our "Commissioners of Charities," what have you done? Hoping that we should have been answered by their work ere this, we passed an afternoon in one or two of the wards of said institution. We found them the resort of many of the wives and daughters of luxury and wealth, each one of them known to the patients as the orange or ice-cream lady. I asked the meaning of this. The reply was: "Oh, these ladies bring us these things." "Is that all they do?" I asked.

Sometimes they look and see if our beds are clean; they feel us to pretty well; and, oh, Sir, it is better here than Bellevue. I get better things, and all from the City; it costs me nothing. I go out to-morrow, but will be back shortly." May I ask my philanthropically-intentioned friends: Is yours a wise charity? Are you not pampering to the vices most of our poor? Are you not making this a favorite resort for beggars and prostitutes—a home for vice made easy? Could your energies not be better employed among the worthy, helpless poor—not to those whose lives of lust and sin are only encouraged by the duties you are providing? Leave them to the care of those who are responsible for their welfare, to the community at large, and constitute yourselves as heads of something more worthy of your exertions, not make yourselves supervisors of our Government officials. Ask fathers and husbands we appeal, assuring them that these are not the places for the hearts of their wives and daughters to be moved toward the amelioration of our unfortunate ones.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Cheap Transit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in the TIMES of yesterday an article signed "Cheap Transit," which is nearer right, in all respects, than anything I have yet seen published. What I know of the canals is from experience in the actual use of them for nearly twenty years. My own shipments to tide-water on my own boats will average 40,000 tons per annum, and the return trips about 16,000 tons. I can increase my business over twenty-five per cent., at an increased cost of not to exceed ten per cent., if the canals are cleaned out, repaired, and kept so. I fully believe that the amount of business can be increased fifty per cent., and that the above is a low estimate. The bottom of the canal is so narrowed in by the wash of earth on either side as to make it almost impossible for one loaded boat to pass another without one of them getting aground, and during the prevalence of the horse disease last Fall I had several steam-tugs towing my boats, and my men reported that it was a common occurrence for them to "slow down" and keep behind boats towed by sick horses for several hours at a time, simply because the depth of water would not admit of their "leaving the rut." The lock gates are in bad repair, and almost every mail of last Fall brought me reports of more or less detention from broken locks. Although no competitor for the great reward offered by the State for the best system of "quick transit," I am expending considerable money this Winter in perfecting something, for my own use, that I think will enable me to deliver, at tide-water, the largest quantity of grain, at less cost and in less time than has yet been shown, provided that the canals are put in good order; I ask nothing more. On behalf of that nothing more is needed. Yours, very respectfully,

FORWARDER.

OSWEGO, Friday, Jan. 10, 1873.

The Old Murray Family and Mansion on Murray Hill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to correct a few inaccuracies in the very interesting article which appeared a short time since, in your columns, on the above subject? As one of the family, and a lineal descendant of four of the more prominent persons mentioned, I may be better informed than the writer on some of the minor points, and be able to add a few more.

The description of Robert Murray is a perfectly true one. He was a wealthy merchant, eminent for character and worth, and, like some of our "princes" in trade today, was conspicuous, Quaker though he was, for much sumptuous comfort unattainable by the less opulent and influential. Murray Hill was his residence, and has since derived its name from him, but the fine old mansion in which he lived is not now in existence, having been taken down to make way for the first railroad that was built—the road passing right through it. The poor, rickety, melancholy, defaced, old wooden structure at the corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, so described by your writer, was built at a later period and occupied by his son, John Murray. The mansion itself was on a grander scale, with a fine broad piazza in front, opening upon a spacious square hall.

Lindley Murray, his son, after his wonderful leap of twenty-two feet across Peck-slip, (I have heard with a pair of chickens in his hand,) lived in England, at Highgate, near York, an invalid to the day of his death. Immortally, if not delightfully, known among school-boys, in every generation since, through his English Grammar, he was also the author and compiler of various other works which had a wide popularity, and the proceeds of which were all given away to charitable objects.

The "enormous fib" of his Quaker mother to Lord Howe, which saved David Putnam's army from capture, was, we must believe, couched in the Quaker style: "Didst thee not fear that Putnam had gone," or something similar. It seems that besides exerting all her powers of fascination to detain and divert her dangerous but gallant guest—offering not only an appetizing collation, but opening also the household treasures in the way of art, &c.—she stationed a sentinel on the house-top, in the cupola, which, on these to repose to his mistress when Putnam's troops, then flying up the Bloomingdale road, were entirely out of sight. This interesting incident of good patriot service, from an unexpected quarter, is mentioned by Washington Irving in his life of Washington. The romance of Irving's own career was bound up in the subsequent connections of this family, for it was to a Miss Hoffman that he was engaged, and to whose dear memory he lived so sadly true all his life.

Susan Murray, my grandmother, spoken of in the article as the most attractive of the three daughters, when in England for her education, was presented, with her sisters, at Court, and was admired by the Queen as the "beautiful American." The article hardly gives a certain important incident of her life correctly. It was not Col. Willett, of the Revolutionary Army, who gained her affections, but Capt. Gilbert Colden Willett, of the British Army, who served on the loyal side during the war, and was wounded at Eutaw Springs. His cousin, Col. Marinus Willett, was a distinguished officer in the American Army. Capt. Willett was a grandson of Cadwallader Colden, for fifteen years Colonial Lieutenant-Governor of New-York, and holding the position just at the outbreak of the Revolution, who brought him up and made him his adopted son. At the time the Governor's carriage was burnt at Bowling-green, he himself had fled to one of the islands in the bay, keeping in careful custody the obnoxious "stamps." It was there that he received the daily reports, through his grandson, of what was going on in the City. On one evening it was: "Well, Gillie, what have they been doing today?" "Burnt your carriage today, grandfather!"

Your writer is not quite accurate when he says that Capt. Willett "had not succeeded in gaining either the consent or the esteem of Robert Murray," when he sought the hand of Miss Susan. The sole objection was that "his profession was the shedding of blood." Nor is it true that her father never forgave her, and disinherited her. The morning after the romantic flight on horseback down to old Trinity Church, and her marriage by Bishop Moore, as she was sitting by her graver sister Beulah, the spirit of glad mischief became too strong to be resisted, and with an arch glance into her sister's face she held up her finger with the wedding ring! Beulah overcome by surprise, inopportunely fainted—and a scene followed in which the old Quaker figured prominently, of course. The Captain was sent for, inquiries followed, and when it was ascertained to be legally and ecclesiastically right, he was bidden to take his wife and go. In a few months, however, the father longed to see the face of his favorite child, and all was forgiven. He became afterward much attached to his sanguinary son-in-law.

After Mr. Murray's death Capt. Willett purchased the old place, and occupied it as his Summer residence. Gen. Gates was their nearest neighbor, and Baron Steuben, I am told, lived not far off, in a rustic dwelling. Capt. Willet must have been as conspicuous as his grandfather and father-in-law for novelties in the way of equipage. He was accustomed to drive a posatilion carriage—an imported one, of course—a fashion that Americans do not seem to have followed in the present day.

Mrs. Willett was noted as a chess-player. Her chess-table, board, and ivory men, were the gift of Baron Steuben. Kosciusko, the hero of the hour, who also prided himself upon his game, once challenged her. Too spirited to decline, she accepted the challenge, though greatly frightened, on condition of being allowed to use her own board and men. It had doubtless been often a victorious battle-field for her in her encounters with the illustrious Baron. A smile, it is said, flitted over the faces of those present, when, upon leaving herself, she called for "a glass of water." She beat him, and the stately Tadeusz of Warsaw, rising, bowed profoundly, and said: "Madame, Kosciusko bows at your feet, and acknowledges you his conqueress." The old chess-board and table are still in existence.

Capt. Willett's monument on the churchyard records of "St. Jack's Church-in-the-Bowerie." On Oct. 18, 1790, when the first election was held, he heads the list of vestrymen and trustees of the new venerable church.

How as it that no lover of the annals of old New-York has yet opened and told the history of Gov. Colden? Certainly there is material and incident enough to be found in old family manuscript collections. I have myself seen a voluminous correspondence of his with Lord Stirling, now in the possession of the Russell-ford family, of New-Jersey. His eminence and distinction not only as a conspicuous figure during the previous many years of 1776 before the Revolution, but as a statesman of such skill as to hold his commission for so many years; a man even yet more devoted to and skilled in scientific research; a correspondent of Linnæus, who was indebted to him for an American botanical collection; the inventor also of the first steamboat, (getting it introduced into Paris through the agency of Dr. Franklin;) the author of several works, among them a standard *History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada*—all this would seem to give him a claim to be remembered as among the worthies of the most worthy citizens of our country, especially now in the general gathering up of our history for the approaching centennial of the Republic. He died on the very brink of its new era—two or three months after the Declaration of Independence, in September, 1776—but sufficiently within the made century to make his quarrel a part of which less passed it among the most wonderful epochs of the world.

T. W.

NORWICH, Conn., January, 1873.

Judicial Delays Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The era of Reform, which was inaugurated by the energetic and able NEW-YORK TIMES about two years ago, has been productive of many substantial benefits to the community. Not the least of these is the reform which has taken place upon the Bench of our Courts of record. Owing to the persistent efforts of well-meaning Reformers, the corruption which, during the ascendency of the evil Tammany Ring, had pervaded the Bench of some of these Courts, has been obliterated so thoroughly that hardly more than the name of it now remains as an evidence of its former existence and power.

The citizens of New-York may now say that, when they confide important questions to the determination of our Courts, they know in advance that the decision which will be made will be governed by honesty, impartiality, and freedom from impure motives.

But there is still another qualification which is required of a Judge before he can be efficient as such. His good intentions are useless unless he unites with them ability and power to carry them into execution. A letter which appeared in your columns on Monday last discloses the fact that in a Court in this City, which has five available Judges, less than four hundred cases are annually tried, and three of the Judges are kept constantly at work at the task of correcting the errors of the other two. It seems strange that there should be so many errors to correct. Yet this takes place in a Court whose reputation and the character and integrity of the Judges whereof is so unspotted that even at a time when public opinion was excited to the highest pitch, no one breathed a word of reproach against the Court or any of its members. There must be something wrong, or the state of affairs mentioned above could not exist.

The trouble may, perhaps, lie in the fact that the Judges are not all possessed of as much ability as the duties of their position demand; although as to most of them this cannot truly be said. In this great commercial community the innumerable and intricate legal questions continually presented for judicial determination require on the part of our Judges not only honesty and freedom from corrupt influences, but a high standard of intellectual abilities and legal acquirements, which, coupled with much careful study, and the most severe training at the Bar, are essential qualifications of a good Judge. How would the citizens of New-York like to have their rights and liabilities adjudicated upon by a Judge who, although strictly honest, and entirely free from the suspicion of corruption, totally lacks all the other qualifications of a competent judicial officer? Suppose the existence of a man whom nature has failed to endow with even an ordinary share of understanding or common sense, who is, however, scrupulously honest; suppose him to enter upon his career as a sub-deputy in the office of the Sheriff; suppose that by reason of the political power of a near relative he was made a Justice of one of our Civil District Courts, and that finally by the same means he became a Judge of one of our principal Courts of record; suppose him to be destitute of legal education and of experience at the Bar, and that he never (as is the fact) participated as a lawyer in the trial of a single case; suppose this most worthy judicial officer to be so painfully aware of his own incapacity that when a case is tried before him it is a usual (almost an invariable) custom for him to direct that prior to the rendition of judgment, the case shall be heard at the "General Term;" and having supposed all this, you may see how it is that the time of three Judges is taken away from their more legitimate duties and transferred to the work of the "General Term" in one of the principal Courts in this City.

The above-described model of what a Judge should not be, is not a creation of the fancy, but occupies to-day a seat upon the Bench of one of our High Courts. The fact that he is strictly honest as an incontestible as the fact that he is grossly incompetent. His incapacity is proverbial among lawyers and litigants, and hardly a member of the legal profession will dine from me concerning him. I know, Sir, that it is not the object or custom of your justly popular journal to indulge in needless abuse of any one, nor, I assure you, is it mine. But where the wheels of a great Court of Justice are clogged by the presence of an incapable Judge, it becomes your duty to acquaint the public with the facts.

L.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	West. Union	63¾	
100	do	83.	83¼
100	do		83¼
100	do		83¾
100	do	c.	83¾
100	N. Y. C. & Hud		102¾
300	do		102½
400	do		102¾
400	do	bl.	102½
400	do		102¾
500	do		102½
400	Pacific Mail		69½
100	do		69¾
300	do		69½
700	do	c.	69¾
200	do		69¾
100	do		69¾
100	do		69¼
100	do		70

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.		116¾
30,000	do		116¾
12,000	U. S. 5-20 C.		115¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R.	'67	115¾
15,000	do		115¼
12,000	U. S. 5-20 C.	'67	115¾
50,000	do		115¾

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000	Georgia 7s		90
1,000	Alabama 8s		93¾
20,000	N. Y. 7s, B. L. R.		108
1,000	Prtyn 6s, W. L.		98¾
4,000	N. Y. B. L. C.		105
10,000	Va. 6s, Def.		15
8,000	Long Dock Bds.		92¾
1,000	Harlem 1st		101
5,000	Ala. & West. 2d.		93
3,000	West. Pac. Bds.		80
7,000	Un. Pac. 1st		86¾
3,000	Un. Pac. 7s, L. G.		73¾
1,000	Un. Pac. 10s, Im.		79¾
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st		100
2,000	H. & St. J. 8s, C.		92½
3,000	do		92
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st		102
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d		92½
10,000	C., R. I. Pac. 7s		102
9,000	N. J. Cen. 1st, S.		105¾
500	Clev. & P. 4th		85¾
1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st		102
2,000	Ohio & Miss. 2d		85¾
4,000	do		85½
5,000	Ohio & M. Cons.		82½
4,000	Mor. & Es. 1st		105
40,000	T., P. & W. 1st, East. Div.		91½
2,000	L. & N. Con., '98		82¾
7	Bank of N. Y.		129
20	Bank of N. Am.		108
100	New Con. Cl., b.c.		46¾
6,000	do		46½
100	Quicksilver		8¾
100	Quicksilver	b.s.	8¾
100	Quick. Pref.	b.c.	53
100	Mar. L. & M.		22
200	West. Un. Tel.	b.c.	83¾
200	do	c.	83¾
200	do		83¾
100	do		83¾
200	do		83¾
300	do		83
400	do		83
300	do		83¼
200	Consol. Coal		43¾
200	Pacific Mail		70
100	do		70¼
100	do	bel.	70
1200	do		69½
100	do		69¾
200	do		69¾
100	do		69¾
200	N. Y. C. & H.	b.c.	102
100	do	bl.	103¾
600	do		103¾
1,100	do		103¾
100	do	bl.	103¾
2600	do		103¾
300	do		103¾
100	do		103¾
200	do	c.	103¾
300	do		103¾
100	do	bl.	103¾
100	Lake Shore		92¾
100	do		92¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000	Mo. 6s		53¾
50	Ger. Am. Bank		100
100	W., U. Tel.	b.c.	83
100	do		83¼
100	do		83
100	do		83¾
100	Canton Co.		101
12	Am. M. Union Ex.		89
10	do	b. s.	89¾
12	do		89
100	U. S. Express		79¾
200	do	b. c.	79
5.0	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	b. c.	70¾
400	do		70¾
400	do		70¾
700	do		70¾
300	do		70¾
200	do		70¾
100	do	b. s.	70¾
23	L. S. & M. S. R. R. b. c.		92¾
5	N. J. Central R. St.		104
400	C., C. & I. Cen. b. c.		34¾
300	U. Pac. R. L. b. c.		38¾

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65		115¾
78,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.		114¾
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67		115¾
6,000	do		115¾
5,000	U. P. 1st		83¾
5,000	do		86¾
100	New Cen. Coal		46¾
500	Consol. Coal		43¾
100	Western Union		83¾
500	do		83¾
600	do		83¾
100	do	b. s.	83¾
100	do		83
100	Quicksilver		44
100	Mar. L. & M.		24
100	Mar. L. & M. Pref.		83
100	U. S. Express		79
100	Erie Railroad	c.	61¾
200	do		61¾
200	Pacific Mail		70
100	do		70¼
100	do		70¾
100	do		70¾
100	do		70¾
100	North-western		80¾
100	Rock Island		110¾
100	Han. & St. Jo.		27¾
100	Lake Shore		92¾
300	do		92¾
100	Rock Island		111¾
500	do		111¾
200	Erie Railroad		60¾
100	do		61
200	do		61¾
200	do		61¾
200	Ohio & Miss.		46¾
100	do	c.	46¾
200	Lake Shore		92¾
200	C., C. & I. C.		33¾

SATURDAY, Jan. 18—P. M.

The large gain of $3,344,200 in Greenbacks is reported in the Bank Averages this Afternoon. The Gold Notes, owing to large Customs payments, are $1,428,800 less than last week. The Loans increase $2,656,800, and the general line of Deposits is up $5,146,700. The Circulation is $80,600 higher. The resulting gain in the surplus of Lawful Money over the required 25 ₱ cent. to Deposits and Circulation is $809,075. The whole surplus now stands $5,499,350.

The Statement, as a whole, is regarded on the Street as favorable, and Money closed easy at 6@7 ₱ cent., and Stocks generally strong. Gold also advanced today to 112¾@113¼ ₱ cent.

The Vanderbilt Roads show the greatest strength in the day's speculation. The rise in Harlem is 5 ₱ cent., said to be on the prospect of the Underground connection, though we apprehend that the Stock is otherwise intrinsically strong. Large transactions in New-York Central at 103@103¾ ₱ cent. Most of the other New-York and New-Jersey Stocks are better than last week, such as Delaware and Lackawanna and Central New-Jersey, and Erie today is active, at an advance of 1 ₱ cent. on Friday's sales. The Western Roads are mostly steady, the exception being Toledo and Wabash, which sold down 1 ₱ cent. and in considerable amounts. Pacific Mail was higher than on Friday, and Western Telegraph strong early in the day, but slightly off at the close.

The Public Funds of the United States were again strong, and under free purchases for the London and Continental markets the Coupon 5-20s and the 5 ₱ cents Coupon are all on the advance. The Registered Stocks are wanted for Savings Banks, Insurance Offices, &c. There is also a well-distributed demand, today, for the Pacific and some of the Western Railway Mortgages, including the Chesapeake and Ohio 6 ₱ cents, Gold.

At the close of the Exchange, at 3 o'clock P. M., the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

Closing Quotations—JAN. 18.	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	112¾	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	115¾	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	115¾	115¾
American Gold	112¾	113
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102¾	103¼
Chicago and Rock Island	110¾	111
North-west Common	81	80¾
Pacific Mail	69¾	70¼
St. Paul Preferred	77¾	77¾
St. Paul Common	59¾	59¾
Ohio and Mississippi	40¾	40¾
Western Union Telegraph	83¾	83¾
Erie	60¾	61¼
Union Pacific	36¾	36¾
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	33¾	33¾
Toledo and Wabash	72¾	73
North-West Preferred	88¾	88¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	47	47¼

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81		115¾	
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81		116¾	
5-20 reg., '67		114¾	
5-20 coup., '67		115¾	
5-20 reg., '65		114¾	
5-20 coup., '65		115¾	
5-20 reg., '64		114¾	
5-20 coup., '64		115¾	
5-20 reg., '65		114¾	
5-20 coup., '65		115¾	
5-20 reg., n. i.		115¾	
5-20 coup., n. i.		115¾	
10-40 reg.		113¾	
10-40 coup.		113¾	
6-30 coup., '81		112¾	
6-30 reg., n. i.		112¾	
6s Currency		114¾	

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old		78½	
Virginia 6s, old		42	
Virginia 6s, new		39	
Va. 6s, con. bds		57¼	
Va. 6s, def. bds		15	
N. Car. 6s, old		33	
N. C. 6s, N. C. R. Con.		90	
N. Car. 6s, new		18	
N. C. 6s, special tax		8	
S. Car. 6s		40	
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July		22	
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.		24	
Missouri 6s		92¾	
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Ins.		90	
Mo. Asylum bds		92	
Louisiana 6s		50	
Connecticut 6s		100	
Rhode Island 6s		100¾	
ATT. & T. R. R. B. & N. O. 8s			
Ohio 6s, '81		101	
Ohio 6s, '86		109	
Ill. Cons. 6s, '77		99	
Ill. Cons. 6s, '79		99	
Ill. Cons. 6s, '80		98	
Michigan 6s, '72		99	
Michigan 6s, '83		93	
N. Y. Reg. 7s, Loan		104¾	
N. Y. Comp. 7s, Loan		104¾	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '73		100	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '74		100	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '75		100¾	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '76		100¾	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '77		100¾	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '78		100¾	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '79		100¾	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '80		100¾	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '81		100¾	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '82		100¾	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '83		100¾	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '84		100¾	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '85		100¾	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '86		100¾	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '87		100¾	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '88		100¾	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '89		100¾	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '90		100¾	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '91		100¾	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '92		100¾	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '93		100¾	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '94		100¾	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '95		100¾	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '96		100¾	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '97		100¾	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '98		100¾	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '99		100¾	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1900		100¾	

The Customs received at the Sub-Treasury for the week amount to $2,615,975. The Gold Interest paid out amounts to $1,909,194.

The week's imports of foreign merchandise have been to the specie value of $7,846,468.

Messrs. John H. Draper & Co. have favored us with a copy of their very useful annual schedule (just issued) of the arrivals, departures, and due dates of the English, French, and American mails at China, Japan, Calcutta, Ceylon, San Francisco, and New-York, for 1873.

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company has declared a Dividend of *Ten ₱ cent.*

The Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company's Semi-annual Dividend is *Ten ₱ cent.*, payable on and after Feb. 1.

The movements in Raw Sugars, in this market, since Jan. 1, Messrs. C. Amann & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Jan. 1, 1873	24,419	39,762	112,713	159
Receipts since Jan. 1	4,761	10,086	77,462	610
Total	29,181	50,848	190,175	769
Sales since Jan. 1	5,081	10,849	77,069	562
Stock, Jan. 18, 1873	30,100	49,299	113,120	201
Stock, Jan. 18, 1872	24,365	26,703	234,999	1,398
Stock, Jan. 19, 1871	27,115	59,010	344,163	1,013
Stock, Jan. 20, 1870	22,625

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 227 miles. On this work, 169 miles, from Champaign to Havana, on the Illinois River, are completed, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 58 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of seventeen miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 209½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established custom. Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $285,000 over 1871. Net receipts from this part of the line alone are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 430 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and connects important towns and cities, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which insure local business of great magnitude. Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, will prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 430 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, 366 miles are completed, and 36 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 7 per cent Bonds will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent. gold, $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

$50,000 OF THE 6 PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
$100,000 OF THE 7 PER CENT. ATLANTIC DOCK BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
A. S. HATCH & CO.,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., No. 14 Wall-st., ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
BANKERS,
Travelers' and Commercial Credits, Circular Notes and Exchange on Paris and UNION BANK OF LONDON. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. RAILWAY LOANS NEGOTIATED.

10 TO 20 PER CENT.
INVESTMENTS.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
Interest paid by State Treasurer in New-York.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.
Insurance, Gas-light, Bank, and City Railroad Stocks and Bonds; also, other first-class securities for sale, at the lowest market rates, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Choice investment Stocks and Bonds a specialty with this house for twenty-one years.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY.
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.
DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.
We offer the above bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest. The road is now finished to Berlin, and is a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, MORRIS & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES
WANTED.
GEORGE B. WALTON, No. 21 Park-row.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873. }

AT AN ELECTION THIS DAY HELD, at the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JOSEPH RUDD,
JOHN S. BARRIS,	WILLIAM A. HALL,
HOLMUS M. WELLS,	HENRY L. HOGUET,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	WARREN HARRIOT,
GEORGE W. PLATT,	JONA. W. ALLEN
GEORGE C. PETERS,	NAHUM SULLIVAN,
FRANCIS P. DENAU,	LANGDON MOORE,
CHAS. FURNASLER,	ANDREW MILLS,

And JOHN LAWRENCE.

And Samuel C. Harriot, Hudson Hoagland, and John W. Maguey were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board immediately held F. A. Palmer, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and Charles Parkhalter, Esq., Vice-President.

J. EVERITT, Cashier.

1st Ward Savings Office, City Hall, }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 13, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY Endorsed, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., for $500,000 Bonds, Seven per Cent., due July 1, 1920, 1921, 1922.

Principal and semi-annual interest coupons, in addition to secured indemnity.

The Committee reserves the right to reject all bids not to the interest of the City.

P. J. SCHROEDER, Controller.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, }
No. 23 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873. }

AT THE RE-ELECTION HELD THIS DAY the following named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:

William H. Macy,	James Fraser,
Jonathan Sturges,	William H. Shapleigh,
John P. Haven,	Richard A. Mansfield,
R. A. Witthaus,	Henry S. Fearing,
B. Sands Tucker,	Nicholas F. Palmer.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, NICHOLAS F. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

D. L. HUDDEN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 335 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 28th inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND }
TRUST COMPANY, No. 21 Broadway. }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Directors will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, No. 21, 1873, from noon to 2 P. M.

T. S. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1889, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of..... $1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 13 BROAD-ST.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western end of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, and Buffalo.

Pamphlets and full information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business Paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

FOR SALE.

$95,000 INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1919, guaranteed by Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

$94,000 CINCINNATI AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY
Second Mortgage Bonds 7 per cent., due 1902, guaranteed by Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

$95,000 KALAMAZOO AND WHITE PIGEON RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1880, interest guaranteed by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.

$90,000 KALAMAZOO, ALLEGAN, AND GRAND RAPIDS
First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, due 1868, traffic guarantee of Michigan Central Railroad Company. Road now owned by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.

WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
NO. 58 WALL-ST.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.
Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.
Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

RAILROAD BONDS.
WHETHER YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL, WRITE TO
HASSLER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 7 Wall-st.

BONDS OF THE
NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILROAD,
AND
NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILROAD,
For sale by W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 24 Pine-st.

LEE BOX AND LUMBER COMPANY, }
CORNER 19TH-AV. AND 21ST-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873. }

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LEE BOX AND LUMBER COMPANY.—Amount of capital stock issued in payment for property.....$200,000
Other assets, consisting of lumber, bills receivable, cash, and accounts..... 86,700
The debts of the Company are..... 83,500
Sworn to before me June 17, 1873. J. G. RUNKLE,
Commissioner of Deeds, Albany, N. Y.
Trustees { CHAS. H. BAKER, JR., B. H. WARFORD, ISAAC SOFIELD, P. VAN ALSTINE.

FINANCIAL.—IN VIEW OF MORTGAGES exempted from taxation the advertiser wants $40,000 on bond and mortgage, at six per cent interest, on 8th-av. lots worth considerably more than double the amount. No stronger bond can be given, evidence of which, more than half a million of dollars at seven per cent was offered him personally the past week. Address SECURITY, Box No. 1,117 Post-office.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Trustees of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 24 Wall-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873. the polls to remain open from 12 to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 10, 2 P. M., to Jan. 21, 10 A. M.

GARRY FERDON, Secretary.

VIRGINIA COUPONS OF CONSOLIDated Bonds, and registered consolidated stock, wanted by
JOHN B. MANNING,
No. 5 New-st.

DANCING.

A. SODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen. For terms, &c., send for circular.

TENNER'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

BALLET-MASTER DUSSARS DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. Classes every day. All dances taught perfectly in one quarter, six in private lessons.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 State-st., corner Court-st., Brooklyn.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CARD.
HENRY MAILLARD,
CONFECTIONER,
Of No. 619 and 621 Broadway,
Has the honor to call attention to his customers and the public in general, that he has opened an up town branch establishment under the Fifth-avenue Hotel, adjoining the ladies' entrance, Madison-square, where he will exhibit an elegant stock of Bonbonnières and fancy boxes suitable for the holy presents.

SPECIALTIES.
New bonbons, fancy chocolates and Parisian pastry.

MINTON'S TILES.
Flower Boxes, Hearths, Mantels, and decorations in great variety, received by GILBERT, ELLIOT & CO., No. 11 Clinton-place, sole agents for Minton & Co.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.
The undersigned, only members of the firm of H. R. CROMWELL & CO., since the death of HENRY R. CROMWELL, in April, 1854, from and after this date, continue their business under the firm name of
CLARK & SEAMAN,
JOHN H. CLARK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873. SAML. H. SEAMAN.

AUCTION SALES.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall sale-rooms. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 20, 21, and 22, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a private library, comprising choice and elegant collection of English and American literature. Also, many illustrated works in superb bindings. Catalogues ready. Books at exhibition.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE.
PRICE & HAINES,
No. 231 Broadway, Brooklyn, Elizabeth, N. J., and 79 Maiden-la., N. Y.
offer for sale, exchange, and rent a number of large and small houses, stores, farms, building lots, &c.
Call and examine our list.

FACING CENTRAL PARK.
An extra depth new modern four-story dwelling magnificently situated; a BARGAIN; easy terms. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A—VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS are now offered in lots on the line of 5th, Madison, and 6th avs., and intersecting streets.
ALSO,
lots between 82d and 93d avs. at 82d, 85th, 86th, 87th, 89th, 90th, 91st, and 92d sts., at lowest rates; also, on 8th-av. (Central Park) and Grand Boulevard, some choice parcels, very reasonable to prompt purchasers.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.—No. 1 East 22d-st.; Nos. 9 and 6 West 57th-st.; Nos. 14, 16, and 20 East 57th-st.; Nos. 20 and 42 West 56th-st.; No. 29 West 55th-st.; No. 6 East 54th-st. (with stable); Nos. 7 and 10 West 53d-st.; No. 15 East 45th-st.; Nos. 16 and 22 West 52d-st.; Nos. 6 and 14 East 48th-st.; No. 11 East 41st-st.; No. 62 West 34th-st.; $35,000 to $150,000. Also, Nos. 108 and 755 Fulton. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BLOCK ON 5TH-AV., AT 97TH AND 98th-sts.; Madison, 4th and 5th avs., at 106th st.; Grand Boulevard, 89th and 170th sts.; 10th av., 53d-st. Blocks comprising twenty-six to sixty-four lots, and ranging in price from $250,000 to $1,000,000 and up, ward. Some bargains.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR POSITIVE SALE—AT BEST PRICE that can be obtained, 30th-st., close to Central Park, a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone residence, handsomely fitted, and in perfect order; very elegantly furnished; owner just gone to Europe and instructs to sell speedily; has fine precast and marble; prospective value. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., and 226 5th-av.

BUILDING LOTS FOR BUSINESS purposes—42d-st., near 11th-av. and Erie Ferry, 165x100, suitable for coal, lumber, stone, warehouses, factories, and any business connected with trade, &c.; also, same details, 94x99 feet, for sale reasonably. West 68th-st., overlooking the Hudson and convenient to Grand Boulevard.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

EXCELLENT INVESTMENT.—FIFTH-av., near Washington-square, four-story high stoop dwelling, 27x93, lot 100 feet; splendid order and handsomely furnished; price $60,000 only. One of those desirable Sailors' Snug Harbor leaseholds: ground rent, $388 a year.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A VERY PRETTY AND ATTRACTIVE house for sale, in West 53d-st.; three-story, brown-stone, high stoop, 17x56x100, hard-wood finish, painted throughout, and in complete order. Can be bought at a bargain if applied for promptly.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A DESIRABLE WELL-PLANNED four-story high-stoop modern brown-stone dwelling, 18x65; lot 100 feet; 56th-st., close to 5th-av.; Columbia College leasehold; ground rent $288. For sale low. Furnished or unfurnished.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A NEW EXTRA-DESIRABLE, NEW, MODern high-stoop fresco and brown-stone dwelling, beautifully arranged, 17x55, lot 100 feet; elegantly located on 93d-st., east of Broadway; carpets, fixtures, &c., included. Price very reasonable. Terms easy.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Nos. 11 Pine-st. and 226 5th-av.

BROADWAY STORES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.—In south-west corner; unusually commanding position; suitable for dry goods, druggists, jewelry, and other first-class trades.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., 44TH-ST.—WELL-FINished, magnificently furnished and decorated, full-size dwelling, for sale very reasonably; also, medium-size house adjoining, for sale.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Nos. 11 Pine-st. and 226 5th-av.

ADJOINING 5TH-AV., 99TH-ST.—A House 45x60 and grounds 75x100 feet; adjoining Broadway, 20th-st., house 25x60, lot 100 feet; near Broadway, 37th-st., well-built house and lot; prices reasonable.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Nos. 11 Pine-st. and 226 5th-av.

A—NEW AVENUE BETWEEN 100TH and 101st sts., 370 feet from 100th-st. and 8th-av.; entrance on Central Park; an entire front (200 feet) for immediate and absolute sale.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Nos. 11 Pine-st. and 226 5th-av.

EAST 54TH-ST., NO. 6.—A FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, twenty-two feet front; lot 35x100, and stable, for sale cheap; others on 53d, 57th, 58th, 55th, 54th, 52d 57th, and 56th sts., near 5th-av., $30,000 to $65,000 upward.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW THE PARK.—A choice corner plot of lots, price and terms very favorable; also, the finest corner plots and single lots on and near 9th and Madison avs., fronting the Park; bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR,
No. 171 Broadway.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS.—The best situated corner on 3d-av., basement, store floor and first loft, 26x100, either for a first-class furniture, dry-goods, carpet, grocery, or any A1 business; now occupied; lot, five years' lease. Address PLUS, Station A., Spring-st., Post-office.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS AND HOUSE-HOLDERS.—Ogden & Clark, by William O. Hoffman, auctioneer, are now prepared to sell at auction real estate and household furniture, and solicit the business of their friends and the public. Office—Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 6TH-av., and Broadway.—For sale cheap, a handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, frescoed and in the finest order. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKER,
will remove on Jan. 20 from No. 8 Pine-st. to No. 130 Broadway, rear Hoffman Insurance Company.

BOULEVARD.—A FINE CORNER WITH 50 ft. exposure frontage for sale on easy terms; also large and small plots on Boulevard in other leading thoroughfares and cross streets.
BELLAMY BROS., No. 5½ Pine-st.

LOTS FOR INVESTMENT OR IMprovement on all the avenues and streets north of 51st-st., for sale by the block and single lot; some decided bargains. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

DO YOU DESIRE TO SELL YOUR Real estate? Prompt purchasers for first-class property always procured at
Real Estate Office of S. B. GOODALE,
No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A—NEAR 5TH-AV.—DESIRABLE MEdium size four-story basement dwelling for sale very reasonably; possession; 9th-st.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Nos. 11 Pine-st. and 226 5th-av.

ADJOINING 5TH-AV.—FOUR-STORY high-stoop 22 and 25 feet houses on 22d, 27th, 29th, 45th, 46th, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 67th, and 82d sts., at lowest prices.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.—A MODern first-class extra-sized corner house, price and terms very favorable, with or without furniture.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TENEMENT OR FACTORY LOTS, six in one body, or will be sold separate, at low price and easy terms, near Manhattan Market.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10th avs., 50x138 feet, for sale cheap; street sewered and graded, cellars in front.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR PARK-av., for sale a very desirable 17-feet house in this choice neighborhood at low figure.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FORTY-NINTH-ST., JUST WEST 6TH-av.; a very desirable four story brown-stone high-stoop house, 20x80 feet, by half block, for sale reasonably.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A VERY CHEAP FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE on West 38th-st., in fine location, for sale on easy terms. A bargain. Permit from STEPHEN D. YANCEY, No. 5 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, full size and in perfect order, on West 25th-st. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

$26,000 FOR A FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on West 46th-st., 20x59x100; this is desirable and cheap.
BELLAMY BROS., No. 5½ Pine-st.

A FINE CORNER PROPERTY ON 6th-av. for sale; also others on the same avenue; all desirable for investment.
BELLAMY BROS., No. 5½ Pine-st.

REAL BARGAINS.—NO. 212 EAST 30D-ST., No. 214 East 35th-st., three stories, high stoop brown stone; each $13,000; terms easy. Apply on premises, or as L. MENDELSON'S, 76 Nassau-st.

EAST 54TH-ST., NO. 6.—DESIRABLE brown-stone house lot 36x100, with stable, for sale very cheap; possession.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—NOS. 121, 123 and 125 GREENE-st., No. 111 (old number) Prince-st. Inquire of T. D. MATHER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture.
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
S. B. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS.
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
At VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Instalments, if Required.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and manufacturers of account-books, No. 32 Fulton-st., Astor-house building to any pattern.
ELIAS SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LONDON-MADE HARNESS.
A set each Single and Double, for Brougham or T Cart; also a set of Ponies; all new, of best quality and very stylish; for sale at No. 156 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.

MODEL VILLAS AND COTTAGES erected to order at reasonable prices and on easy terms. A few choice suburban lots, carefully selected with regard to healthiness and beauty of location, accessibility, &c., ready for immediate improvement. Plans, specifications, and estimates at shortest notice. HOBART & PIERSON, Architects, No. 194 Broadway.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKER,
will remove on Jan. 20 from No. 8 Pine-st. to No. 130 Broadway, rear Hoffman Insurance Company.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, villas, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year; by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cross-st.

RESIDENCES IN DARIEN, STAMFORD, AND NORWALK, CONN., FOR SALE.—State the kind of place you are looking for. Address MELVILLE M. MEAD, Darien Norwalk, Conn.

SPLENDID HOTEL SITE, NEAR STEWart's depot, for sale or exchange. Address Box No. 82, Hempstead, Long Island.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LEASE.
To parties wishing desirable locations.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st., are offering several very choice properties to lease on Broadway, 42d-av., 14th-st., Union-square, and adjacent streets; also, 4th-av., several of these properties are already improved, many are corners, and all are worthy attention of responsible parties.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LODGE ROOMS TO LET.—LODGES intending to change their location are invited to examine the new, very elegant, commodious and appropriately-furnished rooms at No. 117 West 23d-st., over Bryant's Minstrels. The janitor will attend to exhibit them daily from 9 to 10 and 1 to 5 o'clock. For terms, &c., apply to
N. LE BRUN, Architect,
No. 23 Union-square.

TO LET OR LEASE WITH STEAM-POWER.—A plot of ground 75 feet front, including corner lot; would erect a building to suit a responsible tenant. Apply at
McCLAVE BROS.,
11th-av. and 22d-st.

A—STORES TO LET, BROADWAY, WEST side, near Houston, 25x90; east side, near Bleecker, 30x190; near Astor-place, 51x275; near 42d-st., east side, 22x95; 5th-av., corner 124th-st., 85x130, and near 27th-st., 25x100.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS, with Renewal.—The property north-west corner of Grand and Greene sts., 100x65 feet; building loan if desired. Apply to
R. MACMANMAN,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE ON 6TH-AV.; same on 3d-av., and one in Carmine-st.; all well-known stands; rents moderate.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO RENT—ST. JULIEN HOTEL, CORNER OF Washington-place and Mercer-st., containing about sixty five rooms. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 85 Broad-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, near Madison or Union squares, or near Broadway. Must have at least three rooms and water-closet on ground floor, suited for a physician or lawyer. Address, by letter, with full particulars and terms, to No. 191 Hoffman House Hotel.

WANTED—FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING, a few rooms; location first class. Address ROOMS, Box 1,582 New-York Post-office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A.—FURNISHED HOUSES AT 26TH, 33d, 46th and 57th-sts., near 9th-av.; on Murray Hill, near Park and Madison-avs.; at 40th and 46th sts., and others. Very reasonable terms.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES, NEAR 6TH-av., at 26th, 29th, 49th, and 51st sts., fronting Central Park; 5th-av., at 49th-st.; Madison-av., at 27th and 53d sts., and several others at reasonable rentals.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Present rate of interest, six per cent.
Deposits made on or before MONDAY, Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Assets, $8,377,307 13.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th Street.

DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on the third Monday in January.
DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN H. LYON, President.
DAVID MORGAN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK,
Dec. 21, 1872.
Interest will be paid to depositors, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 to $500, and six per cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 20th of January.
Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1873, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.
J. HARBERT RICHARDS, }

SIX-PENNY SAVINGS BANK,
ASTOR-PLACE.
NOTICE.—The THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND of this Bank, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on $17 per Cent. in 19 years, will be credited to the depositors thereof on and after Feb. 1, and draw interest thereafter as capital.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the first of that month.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 806 and 808 3d-av., corner 55th-st.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFER, Sec. and Treas.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 301 3d-av., corner of 23d-st.
The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.
Deposits received of any sum from One to Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
FRED. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 168 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.
DIVIDEND.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit ONE OR MORE MONTHS next previous to Jan. 1, will be paid on and after Jan. 21, 1873.
INTEREST not withdrawn will be credited as principal from Jan. 1.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATham-square and New Bowery.—An Interest Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. All deposits made on or before that date will draw interest as from Jan. 1.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. NO. 183 BLEECKER-ST.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BUSINESS CHANCE.—An established, well-paying real estate, coal, and insurance business, with suite of handsomest furnished offices in the City; upward of $20,000,000 worth of property on books thereof from owners; price, including lease, furniture, good will, &c., $6,000, worth more than double the money; must be sold this week; owner agrees to acquaint purchaser with his customers, &c. Address, giving full name, (none other will receive attention,) Z. Y., Up-town Times Office, No. 844 West 32d-st.

FOR SALE—THE MERCHANT TAILORing and Clothing business of CHAS. T. STEVENS, located at Danbury, Conn. Any person acquainted with the business will find this an excellent opportunity for safe investment, as this is an old and well-established business, and will be sold at a low price in consequence of poor health.
CHAS. T. STEVENS.
DANBURY, Dec. 27, 1872.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR AN ENERgetic Young Man.—For sale the stock and lease of a first-class dry-goods store in the best location in the City of Trenton, N. J.; reasons for selling satisfactory. Address L. L. B., Trenton, N. J.

FOR SALE—BOARDING-HOUSE, FIRST-class; receipts over $300 per week; cash or real estate. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 120 Times Office.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 548 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av. and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COUPES—GREAT BARGAINS.—FIVE FINE first-class coupés at $350—less than usual price—to close them out for the manufacturers. Must be sold. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 233 Broadway.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHing, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STUYVESANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
Americans, Europeans, with Wives or Families.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-Town Office, No. 548 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av. And the "TIMES" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870.) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 167 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, rooms, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class hou

LOOKING FOR THE TRUTH

Work of the Poland Credit Mobilier Committee—Statement of Hon. Jas. F. Wilson—Other Testimony.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Poland Committee today had a fresh sensation in a line which has been rather at a discount thus far. Hon. Jas. F. Wilson, of Iowa, formerly Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, who went out of Congress in 1869, appeared and made a bold, vigorous, and manly defense of his action, showing how he became possessed of ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, and how he would have had fifty more if he could have obtained them. His own investment was made on the advice of McComb, and Mr. Wilson first became advised of the difficulty between McComb and Ames through the former. This led him to dispose of his stock in 1869, which he did at a profit of about $3,000, and it was subsequent to this period that he became a Government Director. Mr. Wilson stated that his course throughout was that of a friend of the Pacific Railroads, whose success was the paramount interest of his district and State. Mr. B. M. Boyer, of Pennsylvania, formerly a Democratic member of Congress, voluntarily appeared, and also made a frank and earnest defense of his ownership of Credit Mobilier stock. He held seventy-five shares for himself and wife, and as it was profitable regretted it was not more. No matter of the Union Pacific or Credit Mobilier ever came before Congress for action while he was a member.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Judge Poland's special Committee to inquire into the Credit Mobilier charges, resumed its session this morning, and Benjamin M. Boyer, exmember of Congress from Pennsylvania, being sworn made the following statement:

BENJAMIN M. BOYER'S TESTIMONY.

I appear voluntarily before the Committee, without a summons, because I have been mentioned in the testimony as the owner of stock in the Credit Mobilier while I was a member of Congress; I desire that I may be examined in relation to my purchase of that stock; I have nothing to conceal concerning it; I took the stock in my own name, and have so held it, as the books will show. I held seventy-five shares as my own, and twenty-five shares as trustee for my wife, making 100 shares in all. I always regarded it as a legitimate stock operation, and never denied having made the investment. It did not interfere with my duties as a member of Congress. I entered Congress in 1865, and retired four years afterward. During that time neither the Credit Mobilier nor the Union Pacific Railroad required any legislation by Congress, that I know of. The land grants and subsidies to the Union Pacific Railroad had all been voted before I became a member of Congress, and the legislation relating to the postponement of the payment of the interest on the Government bonds took place after I had left Congress. I am not conscious of ever having voted while in Congress for any measure in the interest of either the Credit Mobilier or the Union Pacific Railroad. I invite the most critical examination of my record. The investment in Credit Mobilier stock was recommended to me by Dr. Thomas C. Durant, who was my personal friend, and with whom I agreed for the purchase of one hundred shares at par, at a time when the success of the enterprise and the profits dependent thereupon were by no means certain. This was in the Winter of 1866. The stock was not actually transferred to me until long after I had agreed to take it. There was some difficulty and delay in obtaining all I had agreed to take. At first seventy-five shares were paid for and transferred to me in December, 1867, and some time afterward the additional twenty-five shares which I had transferred to me as trustee for my wife. This completed the original contract between Dr. Durant and myself, and I had no idea of wrong in the matter, nor do I now see how it concerns the public. No one connected with either the Credit Mobilier or the Union Pacific Railroad ever, directly or indirectly or in any way hinted that my services as a member of Congress were expected in behalf of either corporation in consideration of the stock I obtained, and certainly no such services were ever rendered. I was much less embarrassed as a member of Congress by the ownership of Credit Mobilier stock than I should have been had I owned stock in a national bank or in an iron furnace, or a woolen mill, or even as a holder of Government bonds, for there was important legislation while I was in Congress affecting all these interests, but no legislation whatever concerning the Credit Mobilier. I can, therefore, find nothing in my conduct in this matter to regret. It was, in my judgment, both honest and honorable, and consistent with my position as a member of Congress, and as the investment turned out to be profitable my only regret is that it was no larger in amount.

In answer to questions of Judge Poland, Mr. Boyer testified he did not inquire particularly in what way or through whom he was to get the stock contracted for; he contracted for it in the usual way; the negotiation was wholly with Dr. Durant; it commenced in 1866; witness was ready to pay for the stock long before it was delivered to him; received the seventy-five shares in December, 1867, through Dr. Durant, and paid for it when it was transferred; could not remember the total amount of dividends which he received, but had no doubt he received the same as other stockholders; he had no negotiations with Mr. Ames; did not think he ever conversed with him on the subject until after witness became a stockholder.

By Mr. Merrick—Left Congress in 1869; never voted to smother any investigation into the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad.

JAMES F. WILSON'S TESTIMONY.

James F. Wilson, of Iowa, was sworn, and testified as follows:

I once bought and paid for ten shares of the capital stock of the Credit Mobilier of America. The par value of the shares was one hundred dollars, in all one thousand dollars. The purchase of this stock came about in this way: When Mr. Oakes Ames was soliciting subscriptions to the stock of said Company, he asked me to subscribe for five thousand dollars of it, which I declined to do. I heard nothing more of this stock until some time in the year 1868, the exact time I cannot state, but certainly not earlier than May, when I met, in this city, Mr. H. T. McComb, with whom I had been acquainted for several years, and against whose character I had never heard any reproach, who, during a conversation had between us, asked me if I held any Credit Mobilier stock; I told him that I did not; that Mr. Ames had once asked me to subscribe for five thousand dollars of it, but that I had declined the offer; Mr. McComb replied that I could get that stock yet, and that he wished I would do so; I told him that I knew but little about it, and inquired its value; he said that would depend somewhat on circumstances, but that I need not hesitate because of that; that he thought he could get it at par and that he would take it, furnish the money to pay for it, and allow me an advance which would have been a liberal compensation for the negotiation; he then related the circumstances under which he had subscribed for a number of shares; that he had made the subscription in good faith; that the Company refused to recognize his subscription, and were trying to cheat him out of his rights under it; that he was determined to have the stock, and that, if he could not get it quietly and peacefully he would enforce his rights at law; that he did not want to have, or make, any unnecessary trouble about it, but that he did not want to be cheated out of it, and that he was willing to do anything for peace, short of surrendering his rights; that to go to law would lead to strife, delay, and expense, but that he would go through with it all if driven to it. The impression which he made on my mind was that if he could get the stock, even by indirection, he would rather do that than resort to the courts; and, in this connection, he said that there was other stock in the same position as that, which he would be could get, and that therefore that was no reasonable excuse for the Company treating him as they had done. As a result of this conversation, I had an interview with Mr. Oakes Ames. I inquired of him if there were not some of Credit Mobilier stock that I could have. He said, "No; you declined to subscribe for it, and it has been disposed of." I replied that I had been informed that that amount and more was undisposed of, and that I could have fifty shares. He replied that the stock was disposed of, and that whoever had told me what I had stated was mistaken. I communicated the result of this interview to Mr. McComb, who said that it was just like Ames, and that if he could take care of himself and friends, everybody else might whistle for their rights, and said, "See Ames again and tell him that there is no mistake about the matter, and that I (McComb) know there is not." I did see Mr. Ames again, who said that Mr. McComb's statements was not true, and repeated his former statements; I then asked him if it could not be arranged that I could get the stock; he replied that he did not believe that it could be, but that he was soon going to New-York and would see what could be done. Some time afterward Mr. Ames told me that he had arranged for ten shares for me at par and seven per cent., ex prior dividends; that that was the best and most he could do for the rest, if he could, but no more was arranged for. When I subsequently told Mr. McComb, he said: "Well, that is another of his tricks. He don't want to do any better, but if you insist on it he will," and that he (Mr. McComb) wanted the stock on the "ground floor," just as the rest had had theirs. I had talked so much to Mr. Ames that I concluded to await his movements; that anything further would look too much like importunity; but as I have stated, he never arranged for any more stock, and the ten shares were on my hands. I held the stock until some time in the Winter of 1869, when I sold it, the reason for which I will state. A good deal of contention had sprung up among the parties interested in the Union Pacific Railroad and the Credit Mobilier relative to the management of the affairs of said companies, and an effort was to be made at a meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in March, 1869, to change a part of the Board of Directors. My opinion was asked for concerning the right of stockholders in the Union Pacific Company to vote shares held by them, regardless of a proxy, which was said to run with the stock under the terms of the contract and agreement existing between said Company (the Credit Mobilier) and certain parties designated as trustees. In order to enable me to understand the question submitted, copies of certain papers were placed in my hands, some of which I have now in my possession, and among which were the contract of Oakes Ames, of the first part, T. C. Durant, Oliver Ames, John B. Alley, Sidney Dillon, C. Y. Bushnell, Henry S. McComb, and Benjamin S. Bates, of the second part; the Credit Mobilier of America, of the third part; an agreement between the aforesaid parties of the second part, in which they bound themselves to vote their own stock, and that for which they held and should hold proxies, which was represented to embrace all that issued or to be issued under the Oakes Ames contract in the manner provided in the agreement, and some other papers not bearing directly on the question submitted. I examined the question, and gave an opinion to the effect that stockholders of the Union Pacific stock could vote their own shares regardless of the proxy running with it, and that the affairs of the corporation could not be tied up in the hands of a few individuals in the way attempted by the terms of said contract and agreements, and that the scheme of the Credit Mobilier was one which might render every officer and director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which was a party to it, accountable to the latter Company for the profits accruing to him from the construction contract down to the time these papers were placed in my hands. I knew almost nothing of the organization and the details of the Credit Mobilier or of the value of its stock, but then saw that there was abundant ground for further trouble and litigation, and as one of the results, sold out my interest, and have at no time since been in any manner interested in the Credit Mobilier; nor did I at any time or in any manner have any interest of any kind or character in said Company other than as hereinbefore stated. So far as Mr. Ames is concerned, his action was the result of my application to him for the purchase of the stock. My action was induced solely by the conversations had with McComb, who was actuated, as I understand, by what he denounced as a gross injustice practiced on him by the Company, and it was well known to both of them, as it was to everybody, that my connection with Congress would end with my third term. The reports of the testimony given before this Committee, as published in the newspapers, show that Mr. McComb has testified that he had requested Mr. Ames to let me have some Credit Mobilier stock. Not one word of this ever came to my knowledge from him, Mr. Ames, or any other person, except as I have related in this statement, and I desire here to recall the fact that when the transaction above related occurred, the whole country resounded with praises of the energy manifested by the constructors of the Union Pacific Railroad. They had pushed the work with great vigor and under great difficulties. In March, 1868, the Chief Engineer, in reviewing the difficulties attending, told the country that "during the past two years the road had been built through the Indian country, with all the tribes banded together and hostile; our best and ablest men have been killed; our cars, stations, and ranches burned; our men driven off, and our stock stolen. Graders and track-layers, tie-men and station builders have had to sleep under guard, and have gone to their work in the day time with their picks and shovels and their mechanical tools in one hand, and their rifle in the other, and they have often to drop the one and use the other. The graders went to their work as soldiers, stacked their arms by the cuts and worked all day with hostile bands of Indians in view ready to pounce upon them, and kill and scalp any unlucky or negligent person who gave them an opportunity. Down to this time the interest on the bonds advanced by the Government had been paid by the Company, and with only about 400 miles of the road completed. There had been saved to the Government in the cost of transportation for the year 1867 over $1,500,000. Every person seemed satisfied with what was being done, and astonished at the results produced. These facts, together with the recognized high character of most of the gentlemen connected with the enterprise, were sufficient to satisfy any person unlearned in the data which those versed in the secrets of the Credit Mobilier in purchasing stock in either company possessed. And it will be remembered that the praises of what was being done swelled on until they burst forth in the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon all over this country, when, in the Spring of 1869, it was announced that the last spike had been driven, and that the tracks of the Union Pacific Railroad and Central Pacific Railroad Companies had been united, and that an iron way spanned the continent from ocean to ocean. The completion of the road brought to the surface the contentions and quarrels among the parties who held the secrets and power of the Credit Mobilier; these developed the facts which now give direction and tone to the public judgment, but they are not those with which to measure the motives and actions of men who acted under the former state of facts. What I did was under the former state of facts, with no suspicion that they were not true, and would not continue true to the end. The very fact that Mr. McComb threatened to carry his claim to the Courts for adjudication was of itself calculated to allay any suspicion of fraud or wrong in the affairs of the Company, for such a suit would, of necessity, bring to light the whole history of the operations of the Company. I wish to say in conclusion that when I entered Congress, in 1861, I did so as the representative of a constituency unanimously in favor of the construction of a railroad to the Pacific. My predecessor had been Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. To his efforts in favor of the construction of such a road more than to any other one thing he owed his last election to Congress. My district at that time embraced nearly one-half of the State of Iowa, and extended from the Mississippi to the Missouri River. I desired to secure the location of the road so as to have it commence on the western boundary of my district, and thus secure connection with it for the Iowa roads, then projected and in course of construction. The bill of 1862 secured this result, and I supported it earnestly. I supported the bill of 1864, believing the representations made as to its necessity to be true. I worked as efficiently as I could to promote the interests of the section of the country I was representing. I was the pronounced friend of such legislation as would tend to develop that great Western country. I regarded the Pacific Railroad as the greatest of all measures proposed to effect that result. I believed that it would hasten the construction of the several roads projected through Iowa, and thus secure to our people at an early day the facilities for transportation so much needed to promote the growth, prosperity, and settlement of the State. The result proves that my judgment in this respect was not at fault. Consider what that country was a decade ago, in comparison with what it is now, and I ask for no more perfect justification of the support which I gave to the measures of legislation which have produced the result.

Mr. Wilson, turning to Mr. Ames, asked him if the statements which he just made relating to him were true? Mr. Ames replied they were.

Mr. Wilson then asked Mr. McComb if the statements, so far as they related to him, were true? To which Mr. McComb replied they were, most emphatically.

The witness then testified, in answer to questions of Judge Poland, that he sold the stock carrying the dividends with it; to the best of his memory he realized a profit of $3,000 on the stock; knew nothing about any other members of Congress having held stock; as a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad he desired to enter his protest against the reports going round the country that the Government would lose its investment in that road; he had no doubt the road would be able to pay back every dollar; neither Mr. Ames, Mr. McComb, nor any one else attempted to influence the action of witness as a member of Congress; did not know at first whether he had a profit or a loss on the stock; would act again exactly as he did under the same state of facts.

By Mr. McCrary—Witness was in Mr. Grimes' room when Oakes Ames came in and asked Senator Grimes to take $25,000 worth of stock in Credit Mobilier; Mr. Ames said to Mr. Grimes, we must raise money, and if you will take stock I will guarantee you ten per cent. on your money, providing you will divide all the profits over ten per cent. with me; Mr. Grimes replied, well, I am satisfied with ten per cent. on my money, and agreed to invest.

Mr. Smithers, counsel for Mr. McComb, said, in the statement submitted by Mr. Alley, there were personal reflections on Mr. McComb which had nothing to do with this investigation, and he desired that Mr. Alley's statement be supervised by the Committee, and those personal statements erased. If they be allowed to stand, Col. McComb should be allowed to produce witnesses to refute them, but this would prolong the investigation, and that they did not desire to do.

The Chairman announced that the Committee would consider the matter.

MR. C. K. GARRISON'S TESTIMONY.

Commodore C. K. Garrison was then sworn, and testified that he never was connected with the Credit Mobilier or the Union Pacific Railroad to the amount of one dollar, either directly or indirectly; was entirely ignorant of any dealings of any member of Congress, or any Senator in the stock; Mr. Brooks introduced Mr. Durant to witness; Durant desired him (witness) to take an interest in the Union Pacific Railroad, after considering the matter he declined; understood that Mr. Durant desired to dispose of a portion of the stock to New-Yorkers; did not remember of having application made to him to take Credit Mobilier stock; had no knowledge of either Mr. Brooks or his son-in-law holding any Credit Mobilier stock.

By Mr. Merrick—Has been familiar with Mr. Brooks for years.

In answer to a question of Judge Poland as to what he believed of certain statements he had heard, the witness replied: "Oh, well, you can't believe everything you hear, gentlemen. If I was to believe all that I hear, I should believe that one-half of you gentlemen in Congress were interested in the road." [Laughter.]

GEORGE W. KENNEDY'S TESTIMONY.

George W. Kennedy, sworn: Resides in North Easton, Mass.; is book-keeper for Mr. Ames; owned no stock in the Credit Mobilier; never had any information that stock stood in his name on the books of that Company; never heard Mr. Oakes Ames say to whom he sold stock.

Judge Poland—On the books of the Company which have been produced here it appears that thirty shares of the stock stand in your name; you never had any intimation of that fact? A.—No, sir.

Q.—By Mr. Merrick—Do you know of any dealings or any contracts to furnish anybody with Credit Mobilier stocks made by Mr. Ames? A.—I think I have seen on some books some transactions, but I don't remember what they were; it has been a long time ago.

Q.—Can you recall any of these entries? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have no memory at all touching them? A.—Nothing positive that I can swear to. I think I saw on these books two or three entries in reference to parties I supposed to be members of Congress. I remember, Sir, but very little about it.

Mr. Merrick—Well, be good enough to tell us what you do remember. You have just said you remember some names? A.—I have read so much in the newspapers lately that I have got it all mixed up. I remember nothing I can swear to positively.

Q.—Have you any impression? A.—My impression is that some entries showed some members of Congress had stock.

Q.—Who were they? A.—I think Mr. Patterson was one.

Q.—Can you state to us any impression you may have in reference to entries touching Mr. Patterson? A.—I think he paid some money for some of the stock; that is, I judge so from the entries.

Q.—Well, what other names? A.—Well, Sir, I don't remember; the only one I seem to remember distinctly, and am not positive of that, is Mr. Patterson; did not remember the name of Mr. Garfield; did not remember the name of Mr. Dawes; thought he saw something about Mr. Wilson; thought he saw something which tended to refer to Mr. Colfax; could not remember what it was; the entries were made in a pocket memorandum-book.

By Judge Merrick—Q.—Can you say, under the obligation you have taken to tell the truth, that you have no knowledge, direct or indirect, touching Mr. Ames' dealing with members of Congress other than what you have detailed? A.—No, Sir; I don't remember.

By Mr. Smithers—Had Union Pacific stock transferred to him by Mr. Ames, between 600 and 700 shares, for which he paid no consideration; afterward retransferred them to Mr. Ames.

At 12¼ o'clock the Committee adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

The Kansas Senatorship—How Ex-Gov. Carney Made $15,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Kansas Senatorial investigation developed more testimony today decidedly unfavorable to the case of Mr. Caldwell. Gov. Carney confirmed previous statements to the effect that he was paid $15,000 to withdraw from the contest, and he also testified that of his own knowledge he knew of one member of the Legislature for whose vote Caldwell paid $2,500. Other transactions he heard of, and Gov. Carney wanted it understood that he was an unwilling witness to all of them, and was very sorry for the part he had taken in them. Mr. W. L. Burke, publisher of the Leavenworth *Bulletin* at the time of the Senatorial election, testified to his support of Caldwell being greatly invigorated by the fact that the latter paid the printers' bills to the extent of $3,500, but Caldwell has since sued him for the money. This case gets no better very fast.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning resumed their investigation into the circumstances attending the election of Senator Caldwell, of Kansas.

EX-GOV. CARNEY'S TESTIMONY.

Ex-Gov. Carney was examined at great length. He corroborated the testimony heretofore given by Lem. T. Smith, Caldwell's partner, to the effect that at a private interview between Caldwell, Smith and himself, Caldwell offered him (Carney) $15,000 if he would withdraw from the contest for Senator. This offer he soon afterward accepted, and signed a paper pledging himself that he would in no case become a candidate for election as Senator, in return for which he (Carney) received Smith's note at thirty days for $10,000, given unconditionally, and Smith's due bill for $5,000, conditioned on Caldwell's election. The consideration named in the agreement was for expenses incurred and assistance to be rendered by Carney. Smith's note for $10,000 was paid to Carney at maturity. The due bill for $5,000 was paid last Spring. After the election, and while Caldwell was on his way to Washington to take his seat in the Senate, Carney met him in a railroad car, and Caldwell told witness that he was aware that the due bill had not been paid, and that as soon as he got to Philadelphia he would remit to witness the $5,000 to pay it; Caldwell did not keep this promise, but spoke to Carney on the subject four or five times during the Summer, and just before he came to Washington the next Winter, he told Carney that he would soon arrange to get some money from the Kansas Pacific Railroad with which to pay the due bill.

Caldwell said the Kansas Pacific Company had promised to pay him some money to assist in his election; that they had not yet done so, and that so far as he was concerned they would get no legislation until they kept their promise and paid him the money. Witness testified that during the Senatorial canvass, one day, P. J. Anderson, an employe of the Railroad Company, came to Smith, in his presence, and asked for $7,000 to be used in the contest, and witness indorsed Smith's check for that amount in order that Anderson might get it cashed. Witness believed Anderson got and used the money for political purposes in Caldwell's interest. Caldwell once stated to witness that he (Caldwell) would win the contest if it cost him $250,000. Subsequently Caldwell told witness that his election had cost him $60,000. Caldwell having told witness that he felt very grateful to him and his friends, and would do what he could for them, several members of the Legislature made written application to Caldwell, through Carney, for various offices. On one occasion when witness presented to Caldwell such a paper, Caldwell took out a memorandum book and after referring to it, said, "I don't owe that man anything; paid that man for his vote." No member of the Legislature had then received any office from Caldwell, and witness therefore knew of no other way by which the person referred to by Caldwell could have been paid except by money. Witness could not remember the name of this person. It seemed from Caldwell's manner on this occasion that he had in his book a list of the members of the Legislature, with their prices. Mr. Caldwell at other times told witness that he had paid James F. Leggett $1,000 for his vote, and Mr. Byers, another member of the Legislature, $2,500 for his vote. Before the election, Levi T. Smith told Caldwell in witness's presence that he had already involved himself to the amount of $40,000 for Caldwell, which he feared Caldwell would not recognize. Smith added, however, that he would pay one-half the expense in case he did not succeed by his arrangements in electing Caldwell, whereupon Caldwell said, "All right; go ahead." At times, during the canvass, Anderson would come to the Committee of Caldwell's friends and say he must have some more money, and Smith would say, "Tell the fellows to be patient; they must have a little patience; the currency of the banks is all paid out, but more has been sent for and will be along presently." Anderson was employed by Caldwell and Smith to see all the members of the Legislature and get all the votes he could, and from day to day he would report that such and such a member could be controlled for perhaps five hundred, one thousand, or two thousand each. J. L. McDowell was another member of this working committee, and made similar reports, on the reception of which the Committee would discuss what prices ought to be paid. Smith once told witness that the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company had given him $10,000 to aid Caldwell in the contest. Witness was taken into the confidence of Caldwell and Smith, and now testified unwillingly. Witness talked to many members of the Legislature, at the request of Caldwell and Smith; sometimes members would say to witness that they understood Caldwell was paying for votes; that his election was not expected or desired by the people, and that they could not afford to go home and defend their course if they voted for Caldwell without being paid for it; in such cases witness would refer the members to Smith and others who were managing for Caldwell; Williams, of Johnstown, one of the members of the Legislature, told witness that Smith had already promised him money for his vote; witness heard that Levi T. Smith (Caldwell's friend) had employed Anderson to assist them; George Smith, of Leavenworth, was also working vigorously for Caldwell, and told witness that he had arranged for the vote of Mr. Butler by agreeing that Caldwell would pay an outstanding vote of Butler's for $650; Geo. Smith told witness at another time that one of the members of the Legislature had sold him out and run off with the money which had been paid him for his vote.

Mr. Carney's cross-examination was postponed in consequence of Mr. Caldwell being ill.

JOHN FLETCHER'S TESTIMONY.

John Fletcher then testified to a conversation with Anderson, in which Anderson said he had Caldwell's note for $6,500, given him by Caldwell for services rendered during the canvass, and intended to make Caldwell pay it.

D. R. ANTHONY'S TESTIMONY.

D. R. Anthony was recalled and gave testimony that he was informed by Anderson that Sol Miller took the $7,000 referred to in Carney's testimony for the Doniphan County delegation, and gave it to them.

W. S. Banks, the editor of the Leavenworth *Times*, testified that Caldwell gave him $2,000 for the support of his paper during the campaign; also that Caldwell told him that his election had cost $60,000.

JAS. H. SNEAD'S TESTIMONY.

Jas. H. Snead, a member of the Legislature, gave evidence that one Hammond proposed the sale of his (Snead's) vote to Caldwell for $4,000, the amount to be divided. They went together to see Lem. T. Smith on the subject, but Smith was very busy and they did not talk with him.

The Committee then adjourned till Monday.

THE CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

Mr. Palmer Refuses to Recognize the City and County Book-Keeper—The Right to the Pay-Master's Desk.

Chief-Justice Barbour not having yet rendered a decision on the Chamberlain question, the temporary injunction against John Foley still remains in force. Yesterday morning, Mr. Justus Storrs, under direction from the Controller, introduced to the Chamberlain Mr. Southmayd, who had been appointed to fill the office of City and County Book-keeper, heretofore held by Mr. Rockwell. The Chamberlain, after reading Mr. Southmayd's credentials, said he had nothing for him to do; that as he, the Chamberlain, was responsible in heavy bonds for a large amount of money, he would have to be careful as to the persons who were to occupy clerkships in his office; and, although he had nothing against him, (Southmayd,) he knew nothing of him, and did not require his services. Mr. Southmayd therefore withdrew from the Chamberlain's room, without making any attempt to enter upon his new duties.

Mr. Moore Falls, who has been employed by the Controller to pay off the laborers, &c., yesterday morning, by direction of the Controller, made an application at the Chamberlain's Office for the use of the desk, formerly occupied by Daniel Whalen, while City Paymaster in the Chamberlain's Department. The Chamberlain refused to allow Mr. Falls the use of the desk, on the ground that the payments were not now being made under the direction of the Chamberlain. Subsequently Mr. Falls renewed his application, saying that he had been instructed by the Controller to take possession of the desk. Mr. Palmer said, that the Chamberlain's room and desks had been assigned to the sole use of the Chamberlain, and he required all the space allowed while he occupied the office. He said he would not give up one inch to any other department; and when he went out, they (alluding to himself and clerks,) would all go out together.

The Controller bases his claim to the use of the office as a "Bureau of the Finance Department," of which he is the sole head under the Charter of 1870.

The Condition of the Streets.

Yesterday the condition of all the public thoroughfares throughout the City was by far the most dangerous and disagreeable that has been experienced since the snow-storm on Christmas night. On Friday evening the mild and genial temperature which set in gave promise of fine weather, and people were beginning to congratulate themselves on the improved state of the streets. The sidewalks were in pleasant walking condition, and, between the labors of the Street-cleaning Bureau and the still more effectual influence of the sun's rays for some days previous, the mountains of congealed snow lining the streets on either side had well nigh entirely disappeared. It was therefore expected that the worst had been past, and that no further obstructions in the way of travel need be apprehended for some time. These anticipations, however, were quickly doomed to disappointment, and when the endless stream of life, which daily fills the leading public thoroughfares of the City, began to move at an early hour yesterday morning, it was unhappily discovered that the streets were all but impassable. It was a feat literally impossible to secure a moment's footing on most of the foot-paths, owing to the transparent coating of ice with which they were covered. At an early hour in the morning the streets were washed with a heavy fall of rain, which no sooner reached the sidewalks than it was converted into a sheet of ice, thus rendering it almost impossible for the best arctics to maintain a footing on either side of the street. Under these circumstances the crowds who thronged the principal thoroughfares in haste to reach the various stores and warehouses throughout the City, were obliged to take possession of the centre of the streets, where the traffic of street cars and express wagons had already broken the treacherous surface of the sea of ice everywhere visible from the Battery to Harlem Bridge. To render matters still more unpleasant, a slight fog had set in, and the conductors of all the railroad lines were compelled to travel at a much slower rate than their ordinary speed to guard against accidents. The cars were densely crowded, but in every instance failed to make their journeys within the appointed time, locomotion at a rapid pace being too dangerous an experiment, owing to the crowded state of the tracks, from the number of pedestrians moving along them. The Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth avenue, and University-place cars experienced considerable difficulty in crossing Canal-street during the day, and in the evening, at the junction of West Broadway, some of them were blocked for at least half an hour. The Police distributed in this neighborhood are not sufficiently numerous to regulate the enormous traffic at these junctions, and, as a consequence, travel was much retarded. The majority of the Broadway stages doubled their teams about midday. In the main thoroughfares additional horses were not required, but in Fulton-street, Wall-street, Cortlandt-street, and in the vicinity of the Battery, it required all the strength of a double team to move the ponderous wagons and unwieldy vehicles to which they were attached. Toward midday the slippery state of the streets happily disappeared, and the sidewalks were once more in possession of the busy crowd jostling hurriedly and confusedly along. The shroud of dense vapor which enveloped the City also disappeared before an hour of sunshine, which tempted a number of ladies to venture upon shopping expeditions, which were brought to an uncomfortable close by the drizzling rain which began to fall soon afterward. A few sleighs were noticed in the streets in the early part of the afternoon, but the occupants experienced very rough treatment from the incessant jolting to which they were subjected in the course of their drive.

Reappearance of Spinal Meningitis Among the Horses.

The peculiar affection known as spinal meningitis, which was prevalent among the horses of this City over a year since has suddenly reappeared, and in nearly all cases as yet heard from the result has been fatal. One of the most remarkable features of the disease is the absence of premonitory symptoms, the attack coming on suddenly and often terminating fatally before the animal can be removed to the stable, should the former be in harness at the time. Veterinary surgeons who have carefully watched the horses under their care state, however, that profuse perspiration often precedes the attack by a few hours, but as yet no means of averting it has been discovered. The horses attacked appear to the unprofessional observer perfectly sound and healthy only a few hours before their death. No coughing or other sign of irritation precedes the fatal convulsion; but the limbs of the animal tremble violently for a few minutes before he succumbs. In conversation with a TIMES reporter, last evening, a well-known veterinary surgeon of Fortieth-street, stated that in the course of his practice he had met with a great number of cases of meningitis, and had found it fatal in a majority of instances. He defined it as an affection of the membrane of the spine, of unknown origin, and periodical in its appearance in great cities; but he did not apprehend that it would become general on this occasion.

At the railroad stables last night, it was denied that the disease had assumed a threatening form, being, as stated, confined to one or two horses in each stable, and the Superintendents did not appear to anticipate any interruption to business from it. They repudiated the idea of the meningitis being in any way connected with the October influenza, and stated that the former has visited their stables before, but seldom with general effect. No change is contemplated in the running time of any of the roads, and no diminution is as yet observable in traffic on the thoroughfares of the City.

BULLING COAL.

Excitement Among the Dealers—Meeting in Philadelphia—Additional Facts Concerning the Combination.

The effort to make a "pool" of the entire coal production of the Schuylkill region in Pennsylvania, and to give the control of its sale to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, *alias* the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, continues to be a topic of absorbing interest in the coal trade.

On careful inquiries made yesterday, it was ascertained that the present rates will remain unaltered for the month of February. The great anthracite coal companies which have combined will, however, make a strong effort to raise the tariff by the 1st of April. Whether they will succeed in their intentions depends upon the strength which may be developed by the independent colliers of the Schuylkill region.

The latter are much averse to entering into the proposed combination with the Reading Company, and prefer to market and mine their coal themselves, believing that the Railroad Company has enough to do to transport the Schuylkill product. It is believed that, if the Company should obtain the control sought for, it would result in a monopoly which would be detrimental to and might oust gentlemen from the business who have given it the benefit of their capital and experience for a life-time. With no intention of submitting to what they deem a usurpation, they have raised funds and have employed counsel to contest the validity of the Reading Company's title to the power which it has already obtained from the Pennsylvania Legislature, the Reading Company having announced that it also intends to go into the retail business.

While responsible gentlemen connected with the companies combining deny any intention to force those who are independent of them into their scheme, it is strenuously urged by the opposition that such is their purpose. The wisdom of the combination, supposing their plans to be perfectly honest, is doubted by their opponents; for it is urged that the mixing of good coal will reduce the market price fifty cents on the ton, and the difference would be greater if the good coal were mixed with the poorer. It is preferred that the regulation of the tariff, instead of being in the hands of a monopoly, should be subject only to the inevitable laws of demand and supply.

A meeting of the operators, held in Philadelphia on the 13th inst., resulted in the organization of an opposition which is likely to continue long enough to give the Reading Company much trouble, if it does not defeat its proposed object. The independent colliers opposed to the scheme are leading men of Schuylkill County, and have a large capital, so that the fight is a good one as it stands.

A meeting of the combination of coal operators against the Reading Company was held in Philadelphia yesterday. A resolution was adopted inviting the retail dealers to join in the fight with the railroad corporation. A mass-meeting was subsequently held in the Commercial Exchange, and thirty retail dealers signed the constitution prepared by the coal operators. The price of membership is fixed at twenty-five dollars for wholesale and ten dollars for retail dealers. Mr. Elias Branden presided over the mass-meeting.

This action is significant of the difficulties with which the proposed combination will have to contend before it can accomplish its huge undertaking. Though it may have, as is stated, over $60,000,000 of capital with which to operate, it will be met by equally as much money, if not more. It was remarked by one of the leading men in one of the largest companies, not included in the list of those in the combination, published yesterday, that coal has been less affected by the inflation of the currency, and other causes growing out of the war, than any other commodity used in this country. The price of good coal per ton was $6 50 over twenty years ago. It did seem reasonable that more money should be obtained for it now. Some companies, he had good reason to believe, had lost money in the Schuylkill region, and were among those interested in the present movement. That fact, however, was not a sound argument that companies making what they deemed a satisfactory profit should unite with the losing ones to raise prices. His company had been visited by a committee, and was questioned as to its willingness to enter into an arrangement whereby the coal supply and rates might be uniformly regulated. They had declined to enter into the proposed arrangement, preferring to regulate its tariff according to the natural laws of the market. He had noticed, he said, in the list of companies published in the TIMES, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, popularly known as the Scranton Company. He was curious to know how this corporation, which now sells its coal at a free and public auction, can fix any stated price on its commodity.

Mr. Hart, of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, said, yesterday, that there were no new developments in the Reading Company's movement. The companies interested were in good accord, and it was believed that the coal trade would be eventually converted to their ideas. There was no intention to throw obstacles in the way of individual enterprise, or to create a monopoly which would charge exorbitant rates for coal. Neither was it the intention to mix coal, and force inferior fuel on the market. All that was desired was to effect some arrangement by which colliers could get a fair "living" price for their product. This, he argued, they had the same right to do as people in other branches of business.

It is only the anthracite coal trade that is affected by this movement. Pennsylvania has the monopoly of the traffic, containing nearly all the mines. "The Mahanoy Valley, in the Schuylkill County," says Prof. Shafer, "is twenty miles long by a half mile in width. In this area there are twenty-five collieries, producing on an average 3,000,000 tons per annum. This is estimated to be only one-fortieth of our anthracite coal area. Although the store of anthracite in Pennsylvania will last for many years to come, and long after it is drawn upon to supply England, there is a limit to the supply, and after a time it will be exhausted." He then goes on to show that in the event of the exhaustion of the anthracite coal-beds we will have to open our "grand reservoir," the bituminous coal fields, "to which the anthracite beds are but as a mill-pond to the Gulf of Mexico." He estimates that there is a bituminous area of 12,000 square miles in Pennsylvania, and 197,060 in the whole United States, and says that with this vast area we can supply the world with fuel for an age to come.

The principal points to which coal is shipped by rail for the supply of the New-York market, are Elizabethport, Hoboken, and Weehawken, N. J. The coal is there loaded in barges and sold by the cargo. The freight to the City and the cartage to yards increases the price of the coal sold at their yards by one company to $4 90 for grate and egg-coal, $5 10 for stove, and $4 80 for chestnut, small coal. The actual cost of cartage added to the price at the yard make the cost to the retail consumer from $6 to $6 50. As already published, the contemplated advance will increase the price to about $7 25, and if the Reading Company movement is successful the price will probably be more.

It was inadvertently stated in yesterday's article that the Treasurer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company had said that from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 tons of coal were carried in the Summer by that Company. It should have been stated that from 10,000 to 12,000 tons were worked daily by that Company in the Summer.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The amount of taxes collected last week in the Bureau of Taxes is $193,862 95.

Rev. Geo. MacDonald will lecture at Association Hall Tuesday evening next on "Robert Burns."

To-morrow evening Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will lecture at Steinway Hall on "The Unconscious Influence of Democratic Principles."

Herman Lippy, imprisoned on suspicion of firing his place in Nassau-street recently, was, yesterday, discharged by Judge Barrett, there being no evidence warranting his detention.

Certain good old anthems will be played and sung at the Presbyterian Meeting-house, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

The New-York Association of School Teachers will meet, to-morrow evening, in the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. William Adams, D. D., and Mr. Van Vliet.

Judge Barrett, yesterday, refused a stay of proceedings in favor of the City, pending an appeal from his decision at Chambers, directing payment of about $7,000 for preparation of County records for printing.

Aaron Hudson, steward of the steamer St. Thomas, was yesterday charged, before Commissioner Shields, with having smuggled into this port five cases of brandy and seven cases of whisky. He was held in $3,000 bail.

Rev. Dr. MacAllister will preach this evening in the Presbyterian Church at Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

During the month of December last, the fines imposed upon delinquent members of the Police force amounted to $2,300 66. During 1872, the fines amounted to $22,126 01, showing a decrease of $3,842 57 from the preceding year.

Yesterday Wm. Young, No. 448 West Sixteenth-street; Thomas Morton, alias Carter, No. 551 West Thirtieth-street; Henry Wilson, No. 312 West Eighteenth-street, and Charles Harrison, No. 610 Ninth-avenue, were committed without bail by Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of burglary.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Police made 336 arrests last week.

The Fanny Hyde case is set down for trial to-morrow in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Gilbert.

Last evening ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch was very low, and it was thought probable that he would not survive till morning.

Myrtle-avenue cars will in future leave Fulton Ferry Sunday morning on the arrival of the 1:45 and 3:20 A. M. boats from New-York.

The Board of Assessors met yesterday and elected the following officers for the year 1873: William Bergen, President; Charles W. Chesher, Chief Clerk; R. B. Jourdan, Map Clerk.

NEW-JERSEY.

No liquor licenses will be granted in Morristown, N. J., until the Legislature disposes of a local option bill now before it.

The small-pox has broken out in the Fourth Ward of Hoboken. The ward is in a filthy condition and an epidemic is threatened.

The Bremen steam-ship Main, Capt. Von Otendorp, sailed yesterday afternoon with forty-eight cabin, eighty-seven steerage passengers, a full cargo, and $120,000 in gold.

A singular and horrible accident occurred at Milltown on Friday. A horse belonging to the Meyer Rubber Company was drawing a load of coal across the ice when his hind feet parted, splitting his body to the back-bone.

The wind swayed the fire telegraph wires against a lightning rod in Elizabeth yesterday morning, causing a miscellaneous ringing of the fire bells, and consequent confusion of the Fire Department, which was several hours finding out that there was no fire.

Yesterday afternoon Alderman Smith, of Jersey City, was sued before Judge McAnally, of that place, by John O'Keefe, to recover $40 for the use of carriages by the Board of Aldermen on the occasion of the decoration of the soldiers' grave in May last. Decision reserved.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning a gentleman named Brown, residing on the outskirts of the hill district of Jersey City, found the body of a newly-born child on the floor of his outhouse, with its throat cut from ear to ear. Coroner Reinhardt was notified, and will commence an investigation to-morrow.

The proposed joint meeting of the Street Commissioners and Township Committee of Greenville, which was to have been held last night, to take action on the proposition to consolidate with Jersey City, was postponed until next Tuesday evening on account of the necessary notices not having been served until yesterday.

Daniel M. Wilson, a prominent Republican of Essex, died yesterday at his residence in Newark, from a cancer in the stomach. Deceased was nearly seventy years of age. He has held several prominent positions of trust, and was President of the American and Foreign Bible Society, of the New-Jersey Baptist State Convention, and of the Newark Baptist City Mission, besides holding other places of like character.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 18—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for Money and 92¼@92⅜ for the Account. United States 5-20 bonds, 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 93¼; 10-40s, 90; New 5s, 89⅞; Erie Railway Shares, 48¼.

2 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 49.

PARIS, Jan. 18—A. M.—Rentes opened at 54f. 30c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened dull, with a downward tendency. Middling Uplands 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.@10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.@10¼d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales, 4,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, December and January, have been made at 9 11-16d.

2 P. M.—Provisions—Cheese, 68s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

[Advertisement.]

CRUSHED WHEAT.—The secret of health is proper digestion, and one of the best agents to secure this is Messrs. FOR. SMITH & Co.'s excellent and popular crushed White Wheat, sold by all grocers. It is doing excellent service, and the demand for it is steadily increasing.

[Advertisement.]

Ring-worm, Salt-rheum, cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New-York.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Per steam-ship Celtic, for Liverpool.—Jas. S. Whedbee, Mrs. Whedbee, Miss M. Maney, Austin Beebe, Crammond Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, John Clay, Mrs. Clay, Mme. A. Michel, Mrs. S. Jones, Miss Louise Temberley, Jno. Henry Morris, Fred. Payne, H. M. Hanna, W. P. McMunn, Wm. Foerster, F. T. Payne, J. P. Sowerby, John H. Price, John Reid, Geo. S. Wright, Mrs. Wright, Capt. Thos. Wright, H. Geary, Mrs. Geary, H. Peres de Velasco, F. Peres de Velasco, Ernest T. Holwill, A. Hughes, John Erwin, Dr. Buttles, Mrs. Buttles, E. Gybbon Spilsbury, E. M. Brown, J. B. Bailey, J. P. M. Richards, R. W. Brown, R. J. Bolles, Gen. J. W. Hall, W. Poesche.

Per steam-ship Main, for Bremen, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Rich, Count E. Swiedkowsky and servant, C. Boleslawski, G. F. Pfeiffer, W. T. Tyers, J. Kaulda, H. Reck, M. J. Leon, J. Thunnessen, E. Charpiot, W. Herd and family, J. Nolli, A. Menke, Mrs. L. Thunnessen, Comtess De LaVaulx, H. Kirchhoff, R. Tomes, J. Zernits and daughter, G. B. Nicolajewski, W. Poesch, Dr. C. Bonninger, J. Goldschmidt, J. Faerber, W. Goldschmidt.

Per steam-ship Anglia, for Glasgow.—T. P. Bruce, C. Hillemier, N. Noble, N. W. Vandergrift, G. Hoyt, Mr. Watkins, Richard Gleason, J. L. Ramsey, T. Carmichael, Bridget Greening, Amelia L. McGowan, C. B. Benton and wife, Capt. Murphy and wife, E. Stewart.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—T. N. Dixon, Mrs. R. A. Hills, J. H. Riggs, Wm. G. Collins, C. Claude and wife, H. B. Talcott, J. F. Hale, M. Holmes, Miss Van Duser, C. Lamson, H. J. Faulkner, Capt. Browning, Dereaux Simon, E. J. Ovington, Stephen Chartier, James E. French, George T. French, J. D. Smith, George Wayman, Miss Frances Baldwin, Mrs. Whitworth, Lawrence Phillips, Mrs. N. Wright, Miss L. Vail, N. Saltus, wife and infant, 3 children and nurse, W. Sanford.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun rises.....7:20	Sun sets.....5:03	Moon rises...10:48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:21	Gov. Island..12:10	Hell Gate...1:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Jan. 18.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Washington, (Br.,) Delamotte, Liverpool, via Queenstown, John G. Dale; Celtic, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. Hyde Sparks; Main, (Ger.,) Von Oterandorp, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Smidt, (Ger.,) Danneman, Bremen, Hermann Koop & Co.; St. Thomas, (Br.,) Drakeford, Port-au-Prince, Laguayra, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; City of Merida, Timmerman, Havana, &c., F. Alexandre & Son; Cortes, Kemble, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Western Metropolis, Whitehurst, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden; George W. Clyde, Cole, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Fanita, Deane, Philadelphia, Penn., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Zoroaster, (Br.,) Brown, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Pearl of India, (Br.,) Johnston, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks America, (Ger.,) Koper, Bremen, E. Unkart; Guissippe d'Abmido, (Ital.,) Camarota, Gibraltar and Genoa, Slocovich & Co.; H. D. Stover, Pearce, Havana, Cuba, Jas. E. Ward Co.

Brigs Robert McK Spearing, (Br.,) Thomson, Cienfuegos, Jova & Co.; Oliver Cutts, (Br.,) Nelson, Kingston, Jam., S. De Cordova & Co.; Loch Lomond, Gilchrist, Cardenas, Cuba, Borland, Dearborn & Co.; Carrie Purmlin, Whittemore, Caibarien, Miller & Houghton; Linna, (Br.,) Morris, Barbados, Geo. F. Bulley & Co.; E. McLeod, (Br.,) McLeod, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schrs. Eclipse, Rowntree, Savannah, Ga., Overton & Hawkins; Uncle Tom, Huntley, Jacksonville, Fla., W. Ray & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Idaho (Br.), Morgan, Liverpool Jan. 1, and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship City of Havana, Deaken, Havana, Jan. 14, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Waldron, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Ship Sea Serpent, White, Hong Kong Oct. 10, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. April 28, on the outward passage, in lat. 23 23 S., lon. 179 15 E., lost overboard James Peter Swindeen, seaman, a native of Denmark, 22 years of age.

Ship Elizabeth Dougall, (of Dundee,) White, Swatow Aug. 15, with sugar and tea to E. Mering & Co.—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Ship Mary Goodell, (of Searsport,) Sweetser, Samarang Oct. 15, with sugar to Younge & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Passed Angier Oct. 16.

Ship Sunrise, Clark, Hamburg, via Cuxhaven 44 ds., in ballast and 17 cases cartridges to Howland & Frothingham.

Bark Imogene, (of Liverpool,) Down, Pernambuco 39 ds., with sugar to Bowring & Archibald.

Bark Liberia, Pickett, Asuncion 34 ds., with mdse. to Yates & Porterfield. Has had fine weather the entire passage; the 4th, saw [illegible] the ship Bennington, dismasted, recently wrecked.

Bark Spray, (of Pembroke,) McL[illegible], Cornish, Malaga 44 ds., with fruit to Gomez & Arguimbau—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Morning Star, (of Turk's Island,) Waugh, Guantanamo, via Inagua, 18 ds., with salt to Waydell & Co. Left no vessels; the schr. Central America, (of Taunton,) Roberts, from Inagua for New-York, foundered in a gale Jan. 1, 10 miles to the westward of the Island of Mariguana; Captain and crew saved.

Bark John Worster, (of Boston,) Pond, Nuevitas 18 ds., with mdse. to Arnold, Hines & Co.—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 23, and crossed the equator Dec. 26 in lon. 30; has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Julia Blake, (of Pembroke, N. B.,) Smith, Greytown, Nic., 25 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co. Left in port U. S. steamer Kansas, all well.

Brig La Creole, (Dutch,) Spaickhaven, Curacao 12 ds., with fustic and goat-skins to Dovale & Co. Left in port, bark Curacao, Lockhart, arr. Jan. 2.

Brig Electric, (N. G.,) Meyer, Rio Grande do Sul 87 ds., with hides, &c., to master.

Brig Bams, (Nor.,) Isaker, Palermo Nov. 24, with fruit to Brobst & Day.

Brig Salinas, (of Barbados,) Tuthill, San Blas 27 ds., with cocoa-nuts to Hoadley, Eno & Co.—vessel to Cartwright & Harrison.

Schr. Ella M. Wright, (of Wellfleet,) Freeman, New-Orleans 20 ds., with molasses to E. H. Howells, Son & Co. Jan. 15, off Cape Hatteras, passed schr. C. H. Laurence, from New-Orleans, for Boston.

Schr. E. H. King, (of Lemoine,) Bragdon, Montego Bay, Jam., 24 ds., with log-wood to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to [illegible] C. Lead & Co.

Schr. Martha M. Heath, Nichols, Para 22 ds., with rubber to F. G. Demarest. Left in port schr. Clara Clark, Cross, for New-York in 10 ds.

Schr. James K. Lawrence, (of Surry,) Torrey, Mayaguez, P. R., 19 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Foster—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port brig Russell E. Allen, for Delaware Breakwater in 4 ds.

Schr. E. B. Phillips, Gardner, Providence, Jan. 17, during the night, 4 miles S. W. from Faulkner's Island, came in collision with schr. Franklin A. Malanson, bound for Portland, with a cargo of corn, sinking her almost immediately; the captain and crew were rescued and brought to this port. The E. B. P. had her bowsprit and headgear carried away.

Schr. Laura A. Webb, (of Deer Isle,) Hatch, Jamaica 12 ds., with logwood to F. Marques—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port schr. Mary E. Higgins, for New-York in 4 ds.

Schr. John W. Dodge, Taylor, St. Martins 14 ds., with salt to H. M. Baker & Co.

Schr. Matthew Kinney, Baxter, Darien, Ga., 6 ds., with yellow pine timber to Henry Beimers.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. E., thick and foggy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Main, for Bremen; Celtic, and City of Washington, for Liverpool; Denmark, for London; Anglia, for Glasgow; City of Merida, for Vera Cruz; St. Thomas, for Port-au-Prince; George W. Clyde, for Galveston; Cortes, and Western Metropolis, for New-Orleans; Huntsville, and San Salvador, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Fanita, for Wilmington; Old Dominion, for Richmond.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Chas. H. Marshall, Hutchinson, from Liverpool, arr. 17th and anchored outside the Bar, came up this P. M. Nov. 22, James Brown, seaman, a native of England, aged 30 years, was washed overboard from the jibboom and lost; Dec. 3, Edward Gillespie, seaman, aged 30 years, was knocked overboard from the lee rail, and lost; 21st, Jacob Jaeger, seaman, a native of Germany, fell from the fore-topsail yard overboard, and was lost; no date, between lat. 45 and 47 and lon. 20 to 40, passed large quantities of deals, spars, bulwarks, and other wrecked-material.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Arr. steam-ship Trent, from Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 18.—Arr. steamers Ashland, from Philadelphia; Frances, from New-Orleans, put in for supplies.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 18.—Sld. ship Brilliant and bark Traveller, for New-York.

Sld. steam-ships Mercedita, for Boston; Champion, for New-York; brig Heidos, for Falmouth and a market; schrs. A. K. Bentley, for Jacksonville; Carrie Bonnell, for the West Indies; O. W. Chad, for the West Indies; J. P. Wyman, for Norfolk; B. N. Hawkins, for Port Royal, S. C.; Florence Rogers, for New-York; Mary, for the West Indies.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 18.—Arr. schrs. Daniel Britton, from Baltimore; A. O. Buckley, from New-York, and Earl P. Mason, from Wood's Hole.

Cld. barks Arcola, for Cork; Johanne Marie, for Bremen, and Hale Wood, for Liverpool. Ship Ramelinda, for Liverpool.

Sld. steam-ships Montgomery and San Jacinto, for New-York, and Wyoming, for Philadelphia. Barks Pepita, for Barcelona; Carlsca, for Wexford; J. Beatrice, for Barcelona, and Normandy, for Montevideo. Brig Jane, for Havana. Schrs. Irving and Maggie Mulvey, for Boston; Sarah Wood, for Jacksonville, and Bessie Black, for St. John.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 4, by ship Sea Serpent, in Sunda Straits, was in co. with ship Archer, from Manila, for Boston; and ship Duke Athol, (Br.,) from Shanghai, for New-York; Dec. 8, lat. 28 19 S., lon. 7 19 E., exchanged signals with ship James Livesey, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Liverpool, 56 ds. out; Jan. 1, lat. 7 29 N., lon. 40 39, exchanged signals with brig. Lana, (of Greenock,) steering N. W.; 13th, lat. 31 51, lon. 74 32, spoke bark Archer, Hatch, from Buenos Ayres, for Boston, 49 ds. out; 14th, lat. 33, lon. 74 30, bark Olaca, (Ger.,) from Liverpool, for New-York, 56 ds. out.

Jan. 5, by ship Gallinal, off Sand Key, spoke bark C. S. Rogers, from Moville, for Washington, D. C.

Jan. 15, by ship Elizabeth Dougall, in lat. 34 32, lon. 73 45, spoke ship Cutwater, from Singapore, for Boston, 103 ds. out.

Dec. 18, by bark May Nelson, in lat. 17 S., lon. 32, spoke bark Kingdom of Fife, from London, for Bombay, 36 ds. out; 17th, lat. 15 S., lon. 31, spoke ship Thermopylae, (Br.,) from London, for ——; Jan. 15, off Hatteras, spoke bark Trait d'Union, bound for Mexico.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 18.—The National line steamship Egypt, Capt. Grogan, from New-York Jan. 8, for Liverpool, arr. here today.

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AND

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B. L. Solomon & Sons, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway, having the Largest and most Complete Stock to be found in the City, call attention of those about to furnish, or in want of any article, to the advantage of looking through their Warerooms.

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NOTICE.

SAM'L W. GEERY & CO.,

NO. 1,300 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF 34TH-ST.,

Retail Grocers,

Respectfully call the attention of their patrons and the public to the fact that, notwithstanding the late fire has greatly damaged their stock, they are enabled, through the kindness of a brother grocer, to execute orders promptly and as well as heretofore.

We thank our friends for their patronage of the past, and hope that we will receive their encouragement in the future, as we are preparing to continue the business at the old stand.

GREAT BARGAINS.

CLOSING OUT.

Our entire stock of Jewelry and Fancy Goods AT AND BELOW COST.

OSBORNE & TOWNSEND,

NO. 337 BROADWAY.

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